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ABSTRACT

This guide for teaching Tagalog as a second language is designed for training Peace Corps volunteers. It consists of 140 lessons based on cartoons from a Philippines newspaper. Each lesson contains a one- to three-panel cartoon in Tagalog with English translation, vocabulary and grammar notes, comprehension questions, and notes on related cultural features. Cartoon topics include a variety of daily living and interpersonal situations. (MSE)

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ED 401 738

NGUMITI KA NAMAN!

TAGALOG WITH HUMOR

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE THROUGH CARTOONS

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LANGUAGE-CULTURE INTEGRATION

CARTOONS

FOR

PRE-SERVICE TRAINING

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I would like to thank the following persons who were instrumental in the preparation of this material: Dr. Arthur Crisfield, Acting Country Director for his collections of the cartoons and the impetus he provided, Office of Training and Program Support (OTAPS) through Doug Gilzow for funding, Consultants Willie Muyargas for the grammar and culture notes, and RPCV Chris Wells for reviewing the material, Material Developers Beth Conag, Medy Marcelo and RPCV David McClung, and Josie Aranas for preparing the material on the computer.

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist
Peace Corps Philippines
1992

FOREWORD

In 1985, I started clipping cartoons from the Manila Bulletin, hoping to learn Tagalog and acquire soome insight into Filipino perspectives on contemporary events. Since then, I have clipped hundreds of cartoons but I'm afraid my Tagalog is still at the beginning stages.

When I joined the Peace Corps staff I was able to bestow the idea on the Training Unit and through the hard work of Paz Meman and her colleagues and consultants, lessons have taken shape. In due time, they are to be accompanied by a glossary and a grammar sketch.

I hope these materials will be a way for many people to learn Tagalog and to gain an insight into Filipino attitudes, values and humor.

To all of you and especially to the Peace Corps volunteers, I dedicate this long-adorning volume that you may grow to appreciate the languages and personality of Filipinos more and more. And to Martha, much love, for your constant encouragement in this endeavor.

ARTHUR G. CRISFIELD
Manila, February, 1992

1. *Baltic, The Nut*

"Is there no woman-eating shark?"

a. Vocabulary:

wala	"there is none" (an expression indicating absence or non-existence)
ba	"a yes-or-no question marking particle "(note its sentence position)
-ng	"a ligature"

Supplement:

shark	pating
woman	babae
eating	kumakain (present/progressive form of kumain "ate/to eat")
woman-eating shark	pating na kumakain ng babae

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakain ba ang dalawang lalaki?
2. May pating ba sa mesa?
3. Babae o pating ang hinahanap?
4. Ano ang hinahanap ng isang lalaki?

c. Grammar:

wala: Occurs/ligatured to indicate absence of what it is linked to.

e.g.:

Walang pating.	"There's no shark."
Walang babae.	"There's no woman/girl."
Walang kanin.	"There's no rice."
Wala bang pating ?	"Isn't there a shark?"

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na: A linker/ligature that occurs between a modifier (kalahati) and the word it modifies (kanin). Ng occurs after a vowel, -g after n, and na usually after other consonants.

e.g.

kalahating /kalahati na kanin	"half a serving of rice"
pating na kumakain	"shark that eats/is eating

ng/nang: An indefinite object marker of verbs like kumakain

e.g.:

kumakain ng babae	"eats/is eating a woman"
kumain ng kanin	"ate (some) rice"

d Culture:

The cartoonist may have derived the name of his character, Baltic, from the word baltik 'loose nut' (e.g. May baltik siya sa ulo. "He/She has a loose nut in the head."). You will see more of this nut later.

2. *The Junk Dealer and Frankenstein*

"Bottle(s)....Newspaper(s)... Iron!"

a. Vocabulary:

bote	"bottle"
diyaryo	"newspaper"
bakal	" iron"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May bote ba sa kariton?
2. Bote o diyaryo ang binibili?
3. Anu-ano ang mga binibili?

c Grammar:

Tagalog has a noun pluralizer, mga/manga/ (e.g., mga bote "bottles", mga babae "women/girls") but, generally, pluralization is optional as in the words in the text.

d. Culture:

A common sight in Metro-Manila, the pushcart dealer usually buys (or scavenges from garbage cans) and sells discarded or used bottles, newspapers, scrap iron and plastic materials. He is an active hand in our so-called underground economy. He may be a self-employed tax dodger, but he is in some ways a hero due to the fact that through the diligence, perseverance and petty enterpreneurship of his kind, our country has been saved from becoming a dog-eat-dog society. Of course, most people do not see or appreciate his heroism especially when he mindlessly leaves the contents of their thrash cans strewn all over the place. Frankenstein, here, feels differently; he got a fair deal, and mixed feelings.

This strip also illustrates a complex relationship of time orientedness and money. Upland Filipinos, for example, are highly vulnerable to lowlander encroachment. During the difficult periods of their cropping cycles, they will at times sell their land for instant cash in spite of losing their future source of livelihood.

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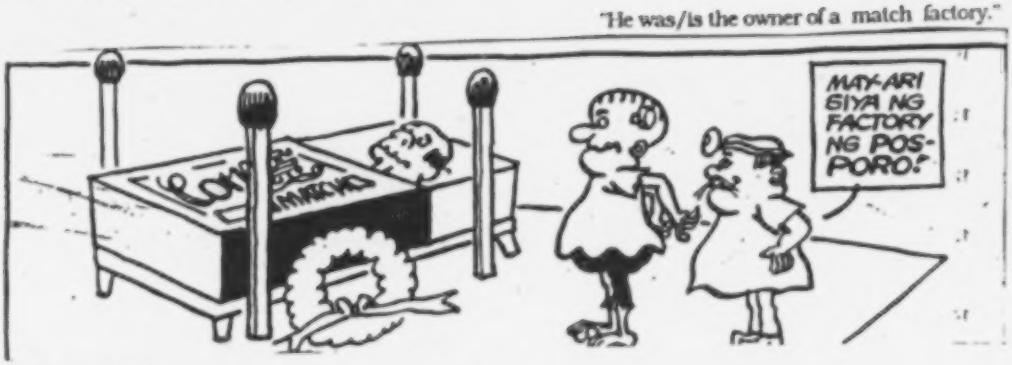
3. A "Match-up", not a Match

"He was/is the owner of a match factory."



a. Vocabulary:

may-ari	"owner" (from may 'has, have, had and ari'property')
siya	"he, she"
ng	"of"
posporo	"match" (from phosphorus, what matches are made of)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May patay ba?
2. May-ari ba siya ng factory?
3. Sino ang namatay?
4. Ilang stick ng posporo ang nasa larawan?

c. Grammar:

ng/nang/: possessive marker 'of', thus may-ari ng factory and factory ng posporo may be transliterated as 'owner of a factory' and 'factory of matches', respectively. More examples:

May-ari siya ng bote.	"He is/was the bottle owner."
May-ari siya ng diyaro.	"He is/was the owner of the newspaper."

d Culture:

To a Filipino, any show of disrespect for the dead is seriously sacrilegious. In fact, he has to think twice before saying anything negative about a dead peson because of the common belief that the soul of the dead, especially those of the sinful ones, does not leave this world but instead comes back to haunt the living.

However, the Filipino's appetite for fun and humor is not only incurable but highly infectious as well. Note that psychological insanity is relatively not very widespread, and this is owed to the fact that finding fun and laughter in anything - sad experiences, misfortunes, afflictions, etc.-- is second-nature to a Filipino. And one of his common secrets to humor is extensively exploited by the Three Stooges, and that is: poke fun at respectability.

Reminder: We got rid of dictatorship not by gun, but by fun.

4. *Another Nutty Baltik*

"Bong the commercial is (already) over!"

a. Vocabulary:

tapos	"finished, done, over"
na	"already, yet, now" (a particle)
ang	a topic marker (see grammar)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Magsasayaw ba si Bong?
2. Kumakain o nanonood si Bong?
3. Ano ang ginagawa ni Bong habang naghihintay?

c. Grammar:

Ang: one of its uses is for marking the noun used as the topic of a sentence.

e.g.

Kumakain ang pating.	"The shark is eating."
Kalahati ang kanin.	"The rice is one half (of a plate)."
Tapos na ang baltik.	"The nut is already finished."

na: As a particle, take note of its sentence position in the following:

Kumakain na ang babae ng kanin.	"The woman is eating rice now."
Kalahati na ang kanin.	"The rice is already down to one half."
Tapos na ba siya?	"Is s/he finished ?

d. Culture:

In a community meeting or agency meeting, whether farmer or executive level, participants will only give their attention to discussion directly affecting them as individuals, or members of an interest group. When not affected, participants will engage in all sorts of diversions, including sleeping, side conversations, leaving the room, etc.

5. *Manananggal, The "Mechanical" Vampire*

"Half a (plate/order of) rice, please!"

a. Vocabulary:

kalahati	"half "	nga	"please, indeed, truly, really"
kanin	"usually boiled rice"	-ng	"a ligature (see grammar)"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kalahati ba ang manananggal?
2. Bumibili ba ang manananggal?
3. Kanin o saging ang binibili ng manananggal?
4. Ilang kanin ang binibili ng manananggal?

c. Grammar:

nga: A word which calls attention to the obvious belongs to a set of words called particles. Particles generally occur second position in sentences, e.g.

Kalahati nga!	"One half, please!"
Kanin nga!	"Rice, please!"

d. Culture:

The speaker is a kind of an aswang, a vampire-like creature, called manananggal (from the root word tanggal 'detach, remove, unplug). It is said to "unplug" itself from the lower or "socket" part of its body when night falls to hunt for blood victims, and has to 'replug" before daybreak. To "cook up " something to make sure that this living dead is really dead, one may just simply prevent it from replugging by fully stuffing its socket with anything, especially stuffs it cannot "stomach" such as salt, garlic, vinegar, and the like. It would surely be dead cooked by sunrise - for breakfast.

6. *BALTIC, THE NUTTY DO-GOODER*

"Miss Taps, do you need help?"

Yes."

Dyani! (short for dyanitor "janitor" or it may be Johnny)

a. Vocabulary:

kailangan	"need, necessary"
mo	"you, your, yours" (singular)
tulong	"help"
oo	"yes"
dyanitor	"janitor

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Libro ba ang hawak ni Miss Tapia?
2. Kailangan ba niya ang tulong?
3. Sino ang nangángailangan ng tulong?
4. Sino ang tinawag?

c. Grammar:

mo: used as a possessive pronoun and as a form to indicate the experiences of pseudo verbs like kailangan .

e.g.

Possessive:

parol mo	"your lantern"
tuwalya mo	"your towel"
Asawa mo siya.	"She is your wife."
Diyaryo mo iyon.	"That's your newspaper."

Experiences:

Kailangan mo ang tulong	"Help is needed by you."
Kailangan mo ang parol.	"A lantern is needed by you."
Kailangan mo siya.	"She is needed by you."
Kailangan mo iyong bakal.	"Iron is needed by you."

kailangan: Belongs to a set of affix-less verbs called pseudo verbs. It may take an indefinite or definite object.

e.g.:

Indefinite:

Kailangan mo ang dyanitor.	"You need a janitor."
Kailangan ko ang diyaryo.	"I need a newspaper."

Definite: The sentence pattern is similar to that of verbs like nakalimutan.

Kailangan mo ang dyanitor.	"The janitor is needed by you."
Kailangan ko ang diyaryo.	"The newspaper is needed by me."
Kailangan mo iyon.	"That is needed by you."
Kailangan ko siya.	"He/she is needed by me."

d. Culture:

A boss will not do manual work. Never expect that one will. It is at times advisable to ask the boss if someone is available to delegate the work to . Most likely a PCV would not be allowed to help either. If you do, your perceived status may be damaged. You gain prestige with the rank and file, but lose it with manager level staff whose help you will most often require.

7. RIGHT PLACE TO WAIT FOR SANTA

"There! There's something in my stocking!" "Yuk!"

a. Vocabulary:

ayun	"there" (also hayun)
may	"there is/are/was/were, etc."
laman	"content, flesh, lean (meat)"
na	"already" (a particle)
stockings/socks	"medyas"
ngek	"yuk, gosh" (an interjection)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Tuwalya ba ang nakabitin?
2. May laman ba ang stocking?
3. Ano kaya ang laman ng stocking?

c. Grammar:

ayun: A word that belongs to a set of demonstratives used for calling/drawing the attention of the listener to the referent. Members of the set are as follows:

eto/heto	"here (it is)"
ayan/hayan	"there (near)"
ayun/hayun	"there (far)"
Heto ang diyaryo!	"Here is the newspaper!"
Ayan na siya!	"There he/she is (now)!"
Ayun ang pating!	"There is the shark."

may: Indicates presence/existence; affirmative form of wala.

e.g.

May bote.	"There is a bottle."
Walang bote.	"There is no bottle."

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May medyas.	"There is a pair of socks/stockings."
Walang medyas.	"There is no pair of socks/stockings."
May diyaryo ang dyanitor.	"The janitor has a newspaper."
Walang diyaryo ang dyanitor.	"The janitor has no newspaper."
May laman iyon.	"That has something in it."
Walang laman iyon.	"That has nothing in it."
May laman ang mga bote.	"The bottles have contents."
Walang laman ang mga bote.	"The bottles have no contents."

d. Culture:

Santa has become part of our Christmas celebration. However, as it is with any cultural borrowing, it has to take more time before Santa is what he is in the West. Santa stockings may be seen more as a decorative piece than anything else.

There is a significant difference between American and Filipino sense of Function and Form. The stocking in this cartoon is most likely decorative. Its form is in fact its primary function. Filipinos' orientation is toward Form rather than Function.

8. PLAYING IT SAFE WITH FRANKENSTEIN

"Is my disease infectious, Doc?"

a. Vocabulary:

nakakahawa	"infectious, contagious"
ito	"this"
sakit	"disease, ailment, pain, sore"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Babae ba ang maysakit?
2. Lalaki o babae ang doktor?
3. Kanino bumisita ang maysakit?
4. Ano kaya ang sakit ng lalaki?

c. Grammar:

Ito: A word belonging to a set of topic demonstratives. Members of the set are as follows:

ito/to	"this"	ang mga ito	"these"
iyan/yan	"that (near)"	ang mga iyan	"those (near)"
iyon/yon	"that (far)"	ang mga iyon	"those (far)"

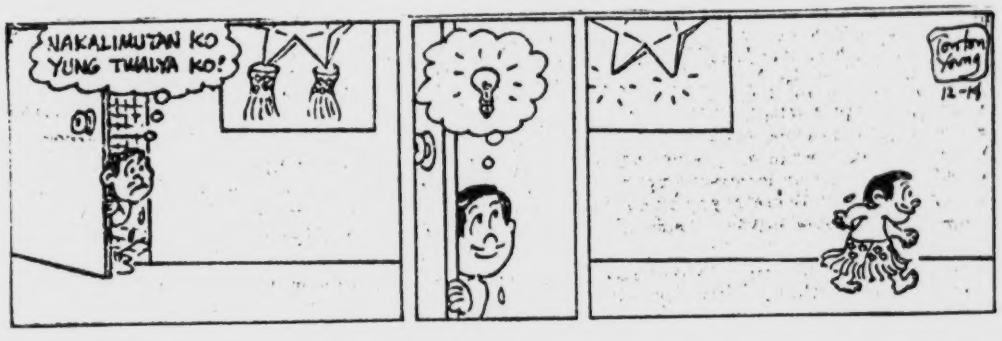
Sakit ito.	"This is an illness."
Nakakahawa iyan.	"That's contagious."
Kailangan ko ang mga iyan.	"I need those."
Kumakain itong pating.	"This shark is eating."
Kalahati iyang kanin.	"That rice is one half of a plate "
Nakalimutan mo iyong mga parol.	"You forgot those lanterns."

d. Culture:

The wall of a professional's office may be covered with degrees, awards, certificates, etc. but there is still likely to be a "native" color to the interaction. Diagnosis, prescription and prognosis of a given issue, project or plan may be delivered from a distance, that is without detailed inspection or investigation.

9. *Resourcefulness Equals Instant Hula Dancer*

"I forgot my towel!"



a. Vocabulary:

nakalimutan	"forgot"
ko	"I, my, mine"
yung	"that" (from iyon 'that' and the ligature -g)
twalya	"towel" (also tuwalya)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakain ba ang lalaki?
2. Tuwalya o parol ang nakita niya?
3. Ano ang nakalimutan niya?
4. Ano ang ginawa niya sa parol?

c. Grammar:

Iyon: "that", a topic demonstrative, e.g.

Babae iyon.	"That's a woman/lady/girl."
Tuwalya iyon.	"That's a towel."
Tapos na iyon.	"That's already finished."
Kumakain iyon ng pating.	"That eats sharks."

As a modifier, it is ligatured by -g, e.g.

Kumakain iyong babae ng pating.	"That woman eats/is eating sharks."
Tapos na iyong baltik.	"That nut is finished."

Ko: Has two uses in the text - as a possessive pronoun and as an actor of goal topic verbs like nakalimutan.

Possessive:	tuwalya ko	"my towel"
	diyaryo ko	"my newspaper"

Actor: Nakalimutan ko. "I forgot it."

Actor topic verbs (ATV) versus goal topic verbs (GTV): Verbs like kumakain are actor topic verbs whereas verbs like nakalimutan are goal topic verbs, e.g.

Nakalimutan ko ang babaeng kumakain ng pating.
"I forgot the woman who eats sharks."

The example is a two-sentence discourse and its topic is ang babae; with nakalimutan, the role of the topic is goal or receiver of the action, and with kumakain it is actor or doer.

The source sentences are:

Kumakain ng pating ang babae./	"The woman eats sharks."
Kumakain ang babae ng pating.	"The woman is eating a shark."

More of this later.

d. Culture:

Indeed, the cartoon character is Adam's son. Like his father, the son needs cover on account of guilt and shame - not for disobedience but for being forgetful. But poor Christmas parol (lantern), he stripped it naked!

By the way, the parol is a common sight in the celebration of the Christmas season.

10. *MUST BE A BORROWED NECKTIE - NOT FROM ANOTHER FILIPINO*

"Tom, why, does your back hurt again?"

..My necktie got caught in (my) zipper."

"No."

a. Vocabulary:

bakit	"why"
masakit	"painful, sore, aching"
na naman	"again" (a particle compound)
likod	"back"
hindi	"no, not"
sa	"on, in, at, to, with, from, etc."
naipit	"caught (between 2 things)"

The word NAIPIT can be used to say, "naipit ang TEV (travel expense voucher) ko kay Mrs. de Leon (bookkeeper) at bagong patakaran ni Mr. Reyes (Project Manager)." The speaker may be explaining the reasons for not attending an important meeting s/he was expected to attend. NAIPIT is a force of circumstance. "My travel order was caught between the bookeeper and the new policy of the project manager."

= No release of travel money = no travel = not my fault.

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masakit ba ang ulo ni Tom?
2. Paa o likod ang masakit kay Tom?
3 Ano ang nangyari kay Tom?
4. Bakit?

c. Grammar:

hindi: As a negative, particles and/or pronouns occur next to it, e.g.:

Kumakain siya.	"She is eating."
Hindi siya kumakain.	"She is not eating."
Kailangan ko ang diyaryo.	"I need the newspaper."
Hindi ko kailangan ang diyaryo.	"I don't need the newspaper."
Kami lang ang pupunta.	"We are the only one going."
Hindi lang kami ang pupunta.	"We are not the only one going."

sa: some of the uses of sa are as follows:

Locative marker:

May zipper sa likod.	"There's a zipper in the back."
Walang pating sa likod/likuran.	"There's no shark at the back."
May baltik siya sa ulo.	"He/she has a loose nut in the head."

Direction marker:

Pupunta siya sa palengke.	"S/He is going to the market."

d. Culture:

Concern and care for other's welfare is also an ingrained Filipino trait. The most common greeting expressions and conversation openers such as Saan ka pupunta? "Where are you going?", Saan ka galing? "Where have you been?", etc. reflect this trait.

The all-out show of care and concern, however, can be easily misconstrued by foreigners as a case of nosiness especially when the greetings and openers strike them as an intrusion into their privacy instead of as a gesture of friendship and goodwill.

How would one take these openers?

Tumataba ka yata ngayon.	"I think you are getting fatter (stouter) now."
Magkano ang bili mo niyan?	"How much did you pay for that?"
Magkano ang suweldo mo sa Peace Corps?	"How much does Peace Corps pay you?"

11. *MULTI-PURPOSE PUBLIC TOOTHBRUSH*

" Where is my toothbrush (here)?"

"Just a moment, Saninlo. I'm still using it for dyeing shoes."

a. Vocabulary:

nasaan	"where"
dito/rito	"here"
sandali	"moment, second"
ginagamit	"using" (a goal topic verb)
lang	"only, just, merely" (a particle)
pa	"still, yet, more, else" (a particle)
pang-dye	"for dyeing, object to dye with"
sapatos	"shoes"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Bote ba ang hinahanap?
2. Toothbrush o bakal ang hinahanap?
3. Sino ang gumagamit ng toothbrush?
4. Ano ang ginagamit sa toothbrush?

c. Grammar:

dito: A word belonging to a set of locative or directional demonstratives. Here are the members of the set:

dito/rito	"here"
diyan/riyan	"there (near)"
doon/roon	"there (far)"

Note: d may change to r when preceded by a vowel.

nasaan: An interrogative /question word for where used when there is no verb or adjective, started or implied, in the sentence. Otherwise, saan is used. Here are question-answer sentences to consider:

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Nasaan ang babae?	"Where is the woman?"
Nasa likod (ang babae).	"(The woman is) at the back."
Nasaan siya?	"Where is he/she?"
Narito (siya).	"(He/She) is here."
Saan ka (pupunta)?	"Where are you going?"
Sa Maynila (ako pupunta).	"(I'm going to) Manila.
Saan siya kumakain?	"Where is he/she eating?"
Dito (siya kumakain).	"(He/she is eating) here."
Saan kailangan ang parol?	"Where is the lantern needed?"
Doon (kailangan ang parol).	"(The lantern is needed) there."

sandali lang: "just a moment" (fixed expression)

ginagamit: a goal topic verb.

e.g.

Ginagamit ko iyon.	"I am using that."
Ginagamit mo ang toothbrush.	"You are using the toothbrush."
Hindi ko ginagamit ang sapatos na kailangan mo.	"I'm not using the shoes that you need."

pang-: This affix indicates the use of what it is affixed to.

e.g.

pang-dye	"for dyeing"
pang-ipit	"for pressing, squeezing"

d. Culture:

In rural areas, consent is implied by proximity. Interpersonal boundaries are most naturally permeable. The need for defining boundaries can be an imposition and interpreted as the need to create distance.

Many personal things like face powder, lipstick, etc. are shared by some close friends and co-members of the family, and, generally and ideally with the owner's consent. But, not things like toothbrushes. That's carrying the value of sharing too far.

12. *SHE CALLED A CARPENTER, NOT A PLUMBER.*

"Saninlo, this faucet keeps on dripping. Please fix it."

a. Vocabulary:

tulo	"drip"
gripo	"faucet
gawin	"do, make, fix" (a goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Tulo ng tulo ba ang gripo?
2. Sino ang tinawag?
3. Ano ang ginawa ni Saninlo?

c. Grammar:

Repetitive action: To indicate this action, actor topic verbs are repeated and linked by ng (or nang), and they may occur unaffixed.

e.g.:

Tulo nang tulo ang gripo.	"The faucet keeps on dripping."
Tulo ba ng tulo iyan?	"Does that keep on dripping?"
Kain nang kain ang dyanitor.	"The janitor keeps on eating."
Kain ba siya ng kain?	"Does he/she keep on eating?"

gawin: A goal topic verb may be used as an imperative or infinitive.

e.g.:

Imperative:

Gawin mo iyan.	"Do/Make/Fix that."
Gawin mo ang gripong kailangan ko.	"Fix the faucet that I need."

Infinitive:

Kailangan kong gawin ito.	"I need to do/make/fix this."
Kailangan mong gawin iyong gripong tumutulo.	"You need to fix the faucet that is dripping."

d. Culture:

What's the joke in the comic strip? Take your pick from any of the following:

1. Lady, I'm sorry but you know better than asking a nut to do a plumbing job.

2. I'm just a true-blooded Filipino who still finds it awfully hard to say "no" - especially to a lady. No, I can't do it, but I'll do the best I can. She would read the message: "Call a plumber, you!...." But talk about resourcefulness; he is really one! You must give that to him.

3. Another FUNCTION - FORM illustration.

   Be prepared for complicated jobs, but do the job as easily as possible. The country is held together with "goma" (strips of rubber) and "istraw" (plastic twine).

13. *WALANG LAMAN ANG ISIP*

"Sir"

"Yes, go ahead. Say what's on your mind?"

"Er, sir.... nothing, sir."

"By the way/Yeah, that's right. Your mind is empty."

Hmm....

a. Vocabulary:

sabihin	"say, tell" (goal topic verb)
nasa	locative marker (see #11)
isip	"mind, thought
ho/po	"sir/ma'am" (an honorific particle)
oo nga pala	"by the way/oh, yes/yes, that's right"
walang laman	"empty"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakain ba ang boss?
2. May sinabi ba ang subordinate?
3. Bakit wala siyang masabi?

c. Grammar:

sabihin: An imperative infinitive goal topic verb.

e.g.:

Imperative:

Sabihin mo ito.	"Say this."
Sabihin mo ang kailangan mo.	"Say what you need."

Infinitive:

Kailangan kong sabihin iyon.	"I need to say that."
Kailangan mong sabihin.	"You need to say it."

d. Culture:

Obviously, the subordinate has something very important to tell or ask the boss. In the conversation, he is feeling his way for the right opening to say it. Generally, Filipino conversation "feelers" are relatively long and the conversation goal may be hinted or vaguely stated. The westerners need to develop patience and sensitivity in dealing with the Filipino's tendency to "beat around the bush" and towards indirectness and vagueness in resolving problems if he does not want to have ulcers. At the core of this tendency is hiya "saving face and/or avoiding losing face" to attain or sustain smooth interpersonal relations.

But obviously, too, the boss is not a typical Filipino, and that's part of the whole joke. It would not be surprising if the poor guy in the strip thinks that the boss is walang hiya.

14. *MASAKIT NA TINGIN*

"Ouch!"" Why? Boyong?" "It's Dad! I was given a look that hurt!"

a. Vocabulary:

aray	"ouch" (an interjection)
tatay	"dad, father"
si	a topic marker for a person's (or personalized object's) given name
tiningnan	"was looked at" (a goal topic verb)
ako	"I" (topic pronoun)
nang	an adverbial marker

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Umiiyak ba si Boyong?
2. Ang tatay o nanay ang tumingin sa kanya?
3. Bakit nag-aray si Boyong?

c. Grammar:

si: A topic marker for a person's given name.

e.g.:

May sapatos si Mike.	"Mike has a pair of shoes."
Nasa likod si Tweety.	"Tweety (a bird) is at the back."
Walang sakit si Mr. Cruz.	"Mr. Cruz is not sick."
Kumakain si Ben Tan ng pating.	"Ben Tan eats sharks."
Nakalimutan ko si Doggy.	"I forgot Doggy."
Kailangan mo si Rosa.	"You need Rosa."

ako: A topic pronoun.

e.g.:

Dyanitor ako.	"I'm a janitor."
May medyas ako.	"I have socks/stockings."
Wala akong kanin.	"I have no rice."
Hindi ako kumakain.	"I'm not eating."
Bakit mo ako nakalimutan?	"Why did you forget me?"
Kailangan mo ba ako?	"Do you need me?"

nang: adverbial marker.

e.g.:

Tiningnan mo siya nang masakit.	"You looked at him in a hurting way."
Kumakain ako nang mabuti.	"I eat/am eating well."

tiningnan: A goal topic verb (root is tingin and actor topic form is tumingin).

e.g.:

Tumingin ang tatay na tiningnan mo.	"The father whom you looked at looked."
Tumingin si Ed kasi tiningnan mo siya.	"Ed looked because you looked at him."

d. Culture:

Incidentally, just a word of caution. Some violent fights start from just an innocent stare or just from eye-to-eye contact between strangers or people not in good terms with each other. And by the way, aray is not appropriate for the dagger look, but the dagger, yes. And more, perhaps?

15. *ICE FOR A COCO(NUT) = ICE BUKO*

Hey, whose ice is that?" "To be put in water?" "No."

"Sir's"

a. Vocabulary:

uy	"hey, gee"
kanino(ng)	"whose, to/from/with whom"
yelo	"ice"
kay	"locative/directional (possession marker for person's given name)
ilalagay	"will be put in"
tubig	"water"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Yelo ba ang dala?
2. Ilalagay ba sa tubig ang yelo?
3. Kanino ang yelo?
4. Ano ang ginawa sa yelo?

c. Grammar:

Asking and answering kanino to indicate possession.

e.g.:

Kanino ang tubig?	"Who does the water belong to?"
Kay Fred ang tubig.	"The water belongs to Fred."
Kanino iyan?	"Whose is that?"
Sa dyanitor ito.	"This belongs to the janitor."

Kanino iyong diyaryo?	"Whose is that newspaper?"
Kay Mr. Cleto.	"It's Mr. Cleto's."
Kaninong sapatos ito?	"Whose shoes are these?"
Sa babae.	"They're the woman's."

Note the ligature /linker attached to kanino in a phrase.

ilalagay: a goal topic verb.

e.g.:

Ilalagay ko ang tubig na may yelo sa bote.	"I'll put the water that has ice in it in the bottle."
Ilalagay ko si Al doon kasi hindi na siya kumakain.	"I'll put Al there because he is not eating anymore.

d. Culture:

Folk wisdom indicates that the docile beast of wisdom, the carabao (kalabaw) will only take so much. It will work itself well beyond the call of duty, but if taken advantage of it will change. Mostly Filipinos feel a close affinity or identification with the carabao. Filipinos are not infinitely accommodating.

16. ABOUT MARCOS, FROM THE LIVING DEAD

"What's the favorite soft drinks of the loyalists?"

"Loyal True-Orange."

a. Vocabulary:

ano	"what"
paborito	"favorite"
mga	"pluralizer"
soft drinks	"inumin"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Pating ba ang pinag-uusapan?
2. Softdrinks o bakal ang pinag-uusapan?
3. Ano ang paboritong inumin ng mga loyalist?

c. Grammar:

Asking and answering Ano - "Questions"

Ano ang Royal Tru-Orange?	"What's a Royal Tru-Orange?"
Soft drink ang Royal Tru-Orange.	"Royal Tru-Orange is a soft drink."
Ano ito?	"What's this?"
Yelo iyan.	"That's ice."
Ano siya?	"What's he/she?"
Marcos loyalist siya.	"He/she is a Marcos loyalist."
Ano si Tom?	"What's Tom?"
Baltik siya.	"He is a Baltik."

d. Culture:

A loyalist is a Marcos die-hard; he dies for Marcos and/or his money. But, man, it can be an endless death if it's for the money! Unless of course one swims (and drowns) in an ocean of Loyal Tru-Orange drink.

17. TICKLISH SOLUTION

"Mr. Golem is sad."

"Dyani, go make him laugh."

a. Vocabulary:

malungkot	"sad"
patawanin	"be made to laugh"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masaya ba si Mr. Golem?
2. Si Dyani o si Boyong ang magpapatawa sa kanya?
3. Bakit tumawa si Mr. Golem?

c. Grammar:

patawanin: A causative goal topic verb (root is tawa). The topic is caused, made, asked, told, etc. to do what the verb indicates, e.g.:

Patawanin mo ang dyanitor.	"Make the janitor laugh."
Patawanin mo siya.	"Tell/ask him/her to laugh."
Kailangan kong patawanin ang babaing tumingin dito.	"I need to make the lady who looked here laugh."
Kailangan kong patawanin si Jose kasi malungkot siya.	"I need to make Jose laugh because he is sad."
Kailangan kong tumawa; patawanin mo ako.	"I need to laugh; let/make me laugh."

d. Culture:

When one finds a joke too corny such that it cannot even elicit a grin, you may say:

He, he, he! Kilitlin mo nga ako para ako tumawa.	"He, he, he! Tickle me please so that I would laugh."

But, make sure he is one who can still be a good friend afterwards.

18. *BELATI*

"I'm taller than you."

"Shame! On second thought, I'm older!"

a. Vocabulary:

mas	"more"
matangkad	"tall"
kesa/kaysa	"than"
matanda	"old"
sa iyo	"you, to you"
belat	an expression to signal ridicule
naman	"on the other hand, also" (a particle)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Matangkad ba silang dalawa?
2. Matanda o matangkad ang #1?
3. Sino ang mas matanda?

c. Grammar:

Comparative adjectives.

e.g.:

Mas matangkad siya kaysa sa iyo.	"He/she is taller than you."
Mas masakit ito kaysa riyan.	"This is more painful than that."
Mas matanda si Al kaysa kay Ed.	"Al is older than Ed."
Mas matangkad ako kaysa sa dyanitor.	"I'm taller than the janitor."

Note: Pseudo verbs like kailangan may be used to indicate comparison.

e.g.:

Mas kailangan ko siya kaysa kay Rudy.	"I need him/her more than (I need) Rudy."
Mas kailangan mo ang bote kaysa diyaryo.	"You need the bottle more than the newspaper."
Mas kailangan ko ang tatay mo kaysa sa iyo.	"I need your father more than you."

d. Culture:

The less Westernized or sophisticated Filipino may not see or appreciate the joke in this particular comic strip. In Ilocano, the words for "old man" and "old woman" are lakay and baket, and, in Pangasinan, masiken and akulaw, respectively, and the word for "spouse" (husband/wife) is asawa. As it used to be, many Ilocanos and Pangsinans do not refer to their spouses as their asawa but, instead, their lakay/masiken or baket/akulaw with the feeling of love, respect and reverence associated with the value of the "gray hair".

19. *LUCKY SHOT?*

"How delicious this ham is"

"Was shot on the head! Made him look like Spiderman!"

a. Vocabulary:

(ang/kay) sarap	"how delicious/nice"
nito	"this"
hamon	"ham"
nasyut	"was shot (from basketball "shoot" syut)
ulo	"head"
nagparang	"became like" (from parang "seem, appear, like")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masarap ba ang hamon?
2. Saan nasyut ang balot?
3. Nagparang ano ang lalaki?

c. Grammar:

nito: A word belonging to a set of demonstratives whose members are as follows:

nito	"this	ng mga ito	"these"
niyan	"that (near)"	ng mga iyan	"those (near)"
noon	"that (far)"	ng mga iyon	"those (far)"

ang/kay sarap: An intensive adjective.

e.g.:

Ang/Kay sarap nito!	"How delicious this is!"
Ang/Kay tanda noong dyanitor!	"How old that janitor is!"
Ang/Kay tangkad mo!	"How tall you are!"
Ang/Kay tangkad na babae!	"What a tall girl/woman!"
Ang/Kay sakit na tingin noon!	"What a hurting look that was!"

Na- of nasyut, naipit indicates accidental action.

eg.:

Nasyut ang bola sa ring.	"The ball was shot into the ring."
Naipit ako rito!	"I got caught/wedged in here!"

nagparang: From naging "became" and parang "seem, appear, look, like".

e.g.:

Parang pating si Pepe.	"Pepe looks like a shark."
Parang masarap ito.	"It seems this is delicious."
Parang may diyaryo riyan.	"It seems there's a newspaper there."
Parang nakalimutan mo.	"It appears you forgot it."
Parang tiningnan ko iyon.	"It seems I looked at that."
Naging parang dyanitor/ Nagparang dyanitor si Jose.	"Jose became like a janitor."
Naging tubig itong yelo.	"This ice became water."
Naging pating iyon.	"That became a shark."
Naging parang pating/ Nagparang pating iyon.	"That became like a shark."

d. Culture:

The writer of the strip treats the male character of this strip like a chameleon poking fun at how he looks. Here, he is not only made to look like spiderman but made to have a head shaped like a piece of ham. If poking fun at looks that only a doting mother can love is not your bread, you may say: He, he, he! Kilitiin mo nga ako para ako tumawa."

20. ANG ANGHANG!

"Is the spiciness okey, Saninlo?"

a. Vocabulary:

anghang	"spiciness, hotness"
maanghang	"hot, peppery, spicy"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakain ba silang dalawa?
2. Matamis o maanghang ang kinakain?
3. Bakit napalundag si Saninlo?

c. Grammar:

Ma- adjectives: The stem or root of adjectives may be used as nouns.

e.g.:

maanghang	"spicy, hot, peppery"	matangkad	"tall"
anghang	"spiciness, hotness"	tangkad	"tallness"
masakit	"painful, hurting"	matanda	"aged, old"
sakit	"pain, illness"	tanda"	"old age"

Many nouns and verbs are adjectivalized by Ma-.

e.g.:

laman	"content, flesh"	yelo	"ice"
malaman	"fleshy, loaded"	mayelo	"icy"
tubig	"water"	pating	"shark"
matubig	"watery"	mapating	"full of sharks"

d. **Culture:**

Many people find food unappetizing without pepper, or hot spice or seasoning. To meet this demand for hot food, food manufacturers dish out food in pairs, hot and plain. So, if one's tactile organs are like that of Saninlo, you really have to clear your eyeglasses before buying your groceries.

Poor, Saninlo. The cook is a Bicolana. (Just a cultural stereotype.)
See the difference between these two short exchanges:

1. A: Kumusta ka?	"How are you?"
B: (Mabuti naman)	"Fine."
2. A: Kumusta ka?	"How are you?"
B: (Tipsily) Maboti naman.	

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21. CUSTOMER IS NOT ALWAYS RIGHT

"I dont' like this. I like it well-done."

"Well, is it okay now?"

a. Vocabulary:

ayoko	"I don't like/refuse" (from ayaw ko)
gusto	"like, want"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Fried chicken ba ang pagkain?
2. Gusto o ayaw ng lalaki ang pagkaluto?
3. Ano ang nangyari sa manok?

c. Grammar:

gusto and ayaw: Pseudo verbs like kailangan.

e.g.:

1. With indefinite objects:

Gusto ko ng kanin.	"I want (some) rice."
Ayaw ko ng tubig.	"I don't like (any) water."
Kailangan ko ng yelo.	"I need (some) ice."
Gusto mo ba nito?	"Do you like something like this?"
Ayaw ko niyan.	"I don't want anything like that."
Kailangan mo noon.	"You need something like that."

2. With definite objects:

Gusto ko ang kanin.	"I like the rice."
Ayaw mo ang tubig?	"Don't you want the water?"
Kailangan ko ang yelo.	"I need the ice."
Gusto mo ba ito?	"Do you like this?"
Ayaw ko iyan.	"I don't like that."

Kailangan mo iyon.	"You need that."
Gusto ko si Fred.	"I want Fred."
Ayaw mo si/kay Rosa.	"You dislike Rosa."
Kailangan mo ba ako?	"Do you need me?"
Ayaw ko sa iyo.	"I don't like you."

d. **Culture:**

A dominant Philippine value is what Fr. Frank Lynch calls "social acceptance" - the feeling of not being disliked, unwanted, disparaged, insulted, etc. In the strip, the male character does not exhibit this value (being a nut). So probably, the cook "socked it to "em" by giving him what he hankered for. Tit for tat.

And this just tells you to be nice to one's cook even if she were your sweet mother-in-law. Give her the feeling that she belongs. Otherwise, the toast and eggs are burnt, the coffee too black, the soup too bitter or flat, and the like. You sure would regret that you got married if she were your own wife!

Filipinos are emotional. Simple comments take on intensified messages, which stimulates extreme responses. The intensity of the interaction is just as quickly forgotten, as long as you don't get serious in return.

As mentioned before, Filipinos do not generally differentiate between self and a particular action/activity. "Karamihan sa mga Pinoy ay matampuhin."

22. *SHE DID NOT HEAR A HYMN BUT A HIM*

"Tweet, tweet" "Yes?" "Alms, ma'am." "Crazy"

a. Vocabulary:

palimos "(let me have some) alms" (from limos "alms")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masaya ba si Miss Tapia?
2. Ibon o tao ang naririnig niya?
3. Ano ang hinihingi ng tao?

c. Grammar:

Pa-: direct request similar to English "let me, may I".

e.g.:

Patingin ng diyaryo.	"Let me take a look at the newspaper."
Palimos nga.	"May I have some alms, please."
Pasyut nga.	"May I take a shot, please."
Palagay nga ng diyaryo ko riyan.	"Let me put my newspaper there, please."
Pagamit nga nito.	"May I use this, please."

d. Culture:

A cultural universal - just one of those typical spinster jokes. She is really very, very disappointed as shown by the word, ulol "crazy", that she used. The word is rather strong when the referent is a person.

Incidentally, celibacy is still foreign to many Filipinos. Strong social pressure is applied on universal men or women to have a lifemate. It's as though being single or even not having a steady is an oddity. Thus, match-making is a very common "sport" or preoccupation; friends match one up with another. One has to be prepared to always feel pestered or annoyed if one does not know how to play the game.

23. THE ONLY REAL TEST

"I wonder, if the watch I bought is waterproof, ma'am?"

"So you would know, come."

a. Vocabulary:

kaya	"I wonder" (a particle used in interrogation sentences to signal doubt)
nabili	"happened/was able to buy"
relo	"watch"
para	"so that, in order to (a linker or conjunction)
malaman	"be known"
halika	"come" (a fixed expression from hali + ka)

When the word malaman is accented on the last syllable, it means "fleshy or loaded".

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Bago ba ang relo?
2. Water proof o hindi ang relo?
3. Paano malaman kung waterproof ang relo?

c. Grammar:

Goal topic verbs, nabili (root bili "buy") and malaman (root alam "know"). The affixes NA- and MA--AN indicate ability or accidental action.

e.g.:

NA-:

Nabili ko itong relo sa iyo.	"I was able/came to buy this watch from you."
Natapos mo iyon.	"You were able/happened to finish that."

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Nagawa ko ang relo.	"I was able to fix the watch."
Naipit mo siya roon.	"You happened to wedge him in there."
Nahawa ko si Ben sa sakit ko.	"I happened to contaminate Ben with my ailment."
Nakain mo ba ang kanin?	"Were you able to eat the rice."

MA--AN:

Gusto kong malaman iyon.	"I want to know that."
Para hindi mo ako makalimutan.	"So that you won't come to forget me."
Kailangan mong matulungan si Ed.	"You need to be able to help Ed."
Para matingnan ko si Jose.	"So that I can take a look at Jose."

ka: A word belonging to a set of topic pronouns. Members of the set are:

ako	"I" (speaker)
ka	"you" (hearer)
siya	"he, she
tayo	"we" (speaker and hearer)
kami	"we" (speakers)
kayo	"you" (hearers)
sila	"they"

d. Culture:

You are cool enough for a new watch, but you're still not too cool to wash dishes.

24. ITAPON SAAN?

"Please throw away this trash of mine."

"Yes, sir."

a. Vocabulary:

itapon	"throw away"
basura	"garbage, trash"
oho/opo	"yes, sir/ma'am" (oo plus ho/po)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Tuwalya ba ang itatapon?
2. Lumabas ba ng kuwarto si Dyani?
3. Saan itinapon ang basura?

c. Grammar:

itapon: A goal topic verb, may be used as imperative or infinitive, e.g.:

Imperative:

Itapon mo ang pating na kumakain ng tao	"Get rid of the shark that eats people."
Itapon mo iyan doon.	"Throw that away there."

Infinitive:

Mas gusto kong itapon ito.	"I prefer to throw this away."
Ayaw mong itapon ang basura rito.	"You refuse to get rid of the garbage here."
Kailangan mo silang itapon.	"You need to throw them away."

25. *NOT IN SUCH A HURRY*

a. Vocabulary:

alam	"know" (a pseudo-verb)
pero	"but" (a connector)
liquor	"alak"
in a hurry	"nagmamadali"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Umiinom ba si Tom ng alak?
2. Alam ba niyang poison/lason ang alak?
3. Nagmamadali o hindi si Tom mamatay?

c. Grammar:

alam: A pseudo verb like gusto, ayaw and kailangan. It occurs with a definite object.

e.g.:

Alam mo ba ito?	"Do you know this?"
Hindi ko alam iyan.	"I don't know that."
Mas alam ko iyon kaysa rito.	"I know that better than this."
Alam mo ang paborito ko.	"You know my favorite."

d. Culture:

Filipinos carry their burdens lightly with humor, but a close look reveals that the majority live a hand-to-mouth existence. The anaesthetic value of alcohol is worth the risk of physical and financial damage.

26. ONE PEACEFUL MORNING

"Say, why are your eyes closed."

So that my morning won't be ruined if if I see you."

a. Vocabulary:

nakapikit	"closed (eyes)"
masira	"be ruined, destroyed, broken, out of order"
umaga	"morning"
kung	"if, when, whether" (a connector)
nakita	"can be seen"
kita	a synchritization of the pronouns ko "I" and ka "you"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nakapikit ba ang mata ng babae?
2. Umaga o gabi sa cartoon?
3. Bakit nakapikit ang mata ng babae?

c. Grammar:

naka-: "to be in the state of".

e.g.:

Nakapikit siya.	"His/her eyes are closed."
Nakaipit ang necktie sa zipper.	"The necktie is caught in the zipper."
Nakarelo si Tim.	"Tim is wearing a watch."
Hindi ka nakasapatos.	"You are unshod."
Nakatuwalya tayo.	"We are using towels."
Nakabote ang tubig.	"The water is in a bottle (bottled)."

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masira: A state verb. The topic is in that state indicated by the verb.

e.g.:

Gawin mo ang relo kung masira.	"Fix the watch when it's broken."
Para masira ang umaga mo...	"So that your morning is ruined..."

It may also occur as a goal topic verb indicating ability or accidental action like makita.

e.g.:

Kailangan kong masira iyon.	"I need to destroy that."
Kailangan kong makita si Luz.	"I need to see Luz."
Para makita mo sila.....	"So that you can see them".....
Ayaw kitang makita.	"I don't want to see you."

kita: Used instead of ko and ka, e.g.:

Dyanitor kita.	"You are my janitor."
Kailangan kita.	"I need you."
Gusto kita.	"I like you."
Nakalimutan kita.	"I forgot you.

d. Culture:

"Magbiro ka na lang sa lasing, huwag lang sa bagong gising." (It's better to joke with a drunk, but never with someone who is newly awakened.)

27. DAHIL SA ASAWA

"Tom, did you have a happy childhood?"
Of course.."
...Because I did not have a wife then, yet."
BALTIC & CO.
By Roni Santiago
TOM, HAPPY KA NUNG CHILDHOOD MO?
SIEMPRE NAMAN...
.. DAHIL WALA PA AKONG ASAWA NUON!

a. Vocabulary:

nun/nuon/noon	"then, before, way back"
siempre/siyempre	"of course"
dahil (sa)	"because"
asawa	"spouse (husband/wife)'

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Maligaya ba ang childhood ni Tom?
2. Wala pa bang asawa siya nuon?
3. Bakit maligaya ang childhood ni Tom?

c. Grammar:

noon: Used as a past time pronoun and as a connector.

e.g.:

Pronoun/demonstrative:

Masarap dito noon.	"It was nice here before."
Masakit ito noon.	"This was painful then."

Connector: "when (past)":

Kumakain siya noong tumingin ka.	"He/she was eating when you looked."
Tulo nang tulo ang gripo noong may tubig.	"The faucet kept dripping when there was water."

dahil (sa): Connector..
e.g.:

Tumulong ako dahil sa tumulong kayo.	"I helped because you helped."
Masaya siya dahil umuwi ang asawa niya.	"She's happy because her husband came home."

d. Culture:

Tom, not in the wife's presence, no, you don't! The nut is suffering from a severe case of sexual inferiority; he is trying too hard to project a macho image.

Incidentally, machismo -- the attitude characterized by, among others, near-selfish assertion of one's virility and masculinity - so widespread among Hispanics is, to a large extent, a part of the Filipino's psyche.

28. A KILLING FIELD?

"This is Luneta". "A playground before" "Well, nowadays?" "A slayground"

a. Vocabulary:

e	"well, er" (an initiator)
ngayon	"now, this time, today" (a time pronoun like noon).

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Sa Baclaran ba sila pumunta?
2. Playground o slayground noon ang Luneta?
3. Ano na ngayon ang Luneta?

c. Grammar: (Time pronouns - list)

noon	"before, then"	ngayon	"now, today"
kahapon	"yesterday"	mamaya	"later (today)"
kagabi	"last night"	bukas	"tomorrow"
kanina	"a while ago"		

d. Culture:

Luneta, now called Rizal Park, is an amusement plaza where one can have a good view of the beautiful sunset on Manila Bay. It used to be an ideal and cozy place for promenaders, but, now, one might lose one's last centavo to a mulcter or even, worse, one's girlfriend to a hoodlum who may be a policeman, too. Sort of a Madison Square in the making. Slays me!

Rural Filipinos see their urban brothers as ruthless survivors. "Marami ang mga pating sa Maynila." (There are many sharks in Manila.)

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29. UNHAPPILY MARRIED

"My friend committed suicide."

"Married?"

"No, single."

"Gee, that's unusual."

a. Vocabulary:

kaibigan	"friend"
binata	"bachelor, single"
aba	"gee, gosh, oh" (an interjection)
pambihira/bihira	"unusual, rare"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Namatay sa sakit ba ang kaibigan niya?
2. May asawa o binata ang namatay?
3. Pambihira ba ang mamatay na binata?

c. Grammar: (Sentence word order)

The basic word order is: Comment (Predicate) / Topic (Subject)

Nagsuicide sila.	"They committed suicide."
Kumakain si Al.	"Al is eating."
Pambihira ito.	"This is unusual."
Nakalimutan ako.	"I was forgotten."

An alternative order is this: Topic / ay/'y/ Comment

Sila'y nagsuicide./ Sila, nagsuicide.	"They committed suicide."
Si Al ay kumakain./ Si Al, kumakain.	"Al is eating."
Ito'y pambihira./ Ito, pambihira.	"This is unusual."
Ako'y nakalimutan./ Ako, nakalimutan.	"I was forgotten."

30. *JOKE LANG: MORE POWER TO YOU!*

"Mr. Golem, is the water situation critical now?"

"It's critical, indeed!"

a. Comprehension Questions:

1. Critical ba ang water situation?
2. Naligo o hindi si Mr. Golem?
3. Ano ang amoy ng taong hindi naliligo?

b. Culture:

Filipinos are generally hypersensitive to B.O. (body odor). One is in the right business if you deal with things like bath soap, lotion, perfume, etc. Many people take a bath more than once a day especially in summer months and use lotions and perfumes like the crutch to the lame.

Very important reminder: It is almost a crime to be grassy. The "sentence" is rather heavy if one "shoots" it out in the company of others especially at the dining table; it is worse than the penalty for driving a smoke-belching vehicle.

d. **Culture:**

Tom, watch it! Your wife and mother-in-law are right behind you! Incidentally, incidence of suicides is relatively very low. This is partly owed to the Filipino's time-tested spirituality that suggests, among others, the sacredness of life. And, by the way, his spirituality outdates Islam and Christianity.

31. JUST ONE OF THOSE MEN IN HER LIFE - POSTMAN, MERALCO MAN, MILKMAN, ETC.

"Hello" "Yes?" "Is my wife there?" "Who is this?"

"No, you see..."

a. Vocabulary:

misis	"Mrs." (wife)
sino	"who"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Tumawag ba ang lalaki sa misis niya?
2. May sumagot o wala sa kanya?
3. Sino kaya ang sumagot sa tawag ng lalaki?

c. Grammar:

ba'ng: A contraction of ba ang.

Asking and answering sino:

Sino ang dyanitor dito?	"Who is the janitor here?"
Ikaw (ang dyanitor dito).	"You (are the janitor here)."

Here, ikaw is used instead of ka.

Sino si Fred?	"Who is Fred?"
Ako si Fred.	"I am Fred."
Sino ka?	"Who are you?"
Si Fred ako.	"I'm Fred."

d. Culture:

He could smash Moses' stone tablets at her more violently than Moses did if she broke the 7th commandment. But, she is expected to be lovingly indulgent even if she sees him doing a Caesar in Cleopatra's arms. In sum, this is the so-called Filipino double-standard of morality.

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32. *HOY, GISING!*

"Hey Saninlo. Wake up."

"Zzz Huh!

"Why, ma'am?"

"Nothing really.

"I'm just seeing if you are asleep."

a. Vocabulary:

hoy	"hey" (an interjection)
gising	"wake up"
tinitingnan	"being seen/looked at"
tulog	"asleep, sleep"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Tulog ba si Saninlo?
2. Sinong gumising sa kanya?
3. Bakit siya ginising?

c. Grammar:

Unaffixed imperatives: Actor topic verbs may be unaffixed as imperatives.

e.g.:

Gising!	"Wake up!"
Kain!	"Eat!"
Tulog!	"Sleep!"
Tingin doon!	"Look there!"

Final stressed stem (or root) adjectives: Verb stems may be adjectivalized by stressing on the final syllable. Here are contrasts:

tulog	"sleep"	tulóg	"asleep"
gising	"wake up"	gisíng	"awake"
tapos	"finish	tapós	"finished"
sira	"break, ruin"	sirâ	"broken, ruined, crazy"
gamit	"use, belonging"	gamít	"used"

d. Culture:

Filipinos really enjoy their hours of repose. Someone sleeping during waking hours is fair game for being awaken in this way.

33. BALUT!

"Balot goes well with beer." "Here's Mang Balot."

a. Vocabulary:

bagay	"fit, suit, match, deserving"
balot/balut	"boiled unhatched duck's eggs"
Mang	"a name affix similar to Mr."

Note: Mang Balut is actually a movie/TV comedian.

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Coke ba ang bagay sa beer?
2. Ano ang bagay sa beer?
3. Sino ang dinala ng bata?
4. Ano ang reaksyon ng dalawang nag-iinuman?

c. Grammar:

Polar name affixes: For professionals, Mr./Mrs. is used and added on to the full name or surname (Mr. Reyes, Mrs. Marie Cruz, etc.), and for non-professionals Mang/Aleng or Aling is attached to the first name or nickname (Mang Ed, Aleng/Aling Maria, etc.)

d. Culture:

Balut is a boiled about-to-be hatched duck's egg. Eaten with salt, it is usually vended in the evening. But, why in the evening? One usually gets a naughty wink or grin for an answer to this question. Simple folks believe, it is an aphrodisiac delicacy. However, some can only take it if eaten in the dark or after a few rounds of beer.

Here's a short exchange:

Vendor:	Balut! Balut!	"Balut! Balut!"
Child:	Mainit po ba?	"Is it hot, sir?"
Vendor:	Mainit, Boy!	"It's hot, Boy."
Child:	Magpayong ka! (Runs away and hides)	"Use an umbrella!"

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34. *WHEN NORMAL IS ABNORMAL*

"You know, Miss Tapia, Tom is a gentleman now."

"Really?"

"Yes, ma'am."

Maybe he is sick."

a. Vocabulary:

nyo/ninyo	"you (plural/polite)"
talaga	"really" (a qualifier)
siguro	"maybe/perhaps" (a particle)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Dalawang lalaki ang nag-uusap?
2. Gentleman na ba o hindi pa si Tom?
3. Bakit naging gentleman si Tom?

c. Grammar:

Qualifiers: A word-class of sentence additives that occur before or after the sentence-part that they modify or qualify.

The qualifiers so far are:

mas	"more"	hindi	"not"
mga	pluralizer	may	"presence of"
bakit	"why"	wala	"absence of"
kailangan	"need"	talaga	"really"
gusto	"like"	bihira	"rarely, seldom"
ayaw	"dislike, refuse"		

d. Culture:

Chivalry and concern for the weak (aged people, children, the sick, women?) are still important values. But like late marriages, small family size, pollution, and the like, low instance of practice of these values may be seen as an irreversible effect of industrialization and urbanization the world over.

Women also know how to play with "affectionate hostility." Tom probably gives her the most male attention she directly gets in a day.

35. REMEMBERS GOING STARVED YESTERDAY.

"Bong, have you seen that newspaper yesterday."

"No"

Why, what was in it?"

"My allowance/ pocket money."

a. Vocabulary:

kahapon	"yesterday"
baon	"provision (food, money, utilities, etc.)
meron/mayroon	"presence of (free form or bound form, may)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom ba ang tinanong?
2. Dyaryo o bote ang hinahanap?
3. Anong meron sa dyaryo?
4. Bakit hinahanap ang dyaryo?

c. Grammar: May versus mayroon, e.g.:

May pating doon.	"There is a shark there."
Mayroong pating doon.	"There is a shark there."
May tubig pala!	"So, there is water!"
Mayroong palang tubig!	"So, there is water!"
May kaibigan si Ed dito.	"Ed has a friend here."
Mayroong kaibigan si Ed dito.	"Ed has a friend here."
May asawa ba siya?	"Does he/she have a spouse?"
Mayroon ba siyang asawa?	"Does he/she have a spouse?"
Right: Mayroon. May asawa siya.	"He/she does. He/she has a spouse."
Wrong: May. May asawa siya.	"He/she does. He/she has a spouse."

d. Culture:

In rural areas, this interpretation is completely inaccurate. "Baon" in this case would be smoked or dried fish (fried at home) with some kind of wrapped rice. Dyani is lesser than Bong and eats off of a newspaper rather than plate.

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36. *HEALTH HAZARD*

"Tom, I'll give you some food."

"Look, you need this."

"Thank you. I'm on a diet."

Okay. I'm already hungry."

a. Vocabulary:

ayos	"okay"
gutom	"hungry"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Gutom ba si Tom?
2. Ano ang ibinigay sa kanya?
3. Bakit hindi niya tinanggap ang libro?

c. Grammar:

Final-stressed stem adjectives ayós and gutóm. Contrasts:

ayos	"fix, repair"	ayós	"fixed, okay; trouble-free"
gutom	"hungry"	gutóm	"hungry"

d. Culture:

To be mataba "stout, fat" is still a positive thing to many Filipinos. It connotes progress or prosperity - one has more than enough to eat. The opposite word, payat "thin, scrawny, skinny" on the other hand, is just that - the opposite.

From this perspective, dieting is unmistakably a foreign borrowing made to take root by medical science. However, to some, it is just one of those fads indulged in for the sake of being "in" among the sosyal "sophisticates" of society. Many cannot imagine to be a Karen Carpenter, the millionaire who died of hunger!

37. CANNOT STAND OFF-KEY SINGING

"Wherever you may be..."

"Saninlo, here's a salty bun."

"Thank you,, ma'am. Where...."

"Let me see if you can still sing."

a. Vocabulary:

naroroon	"state of being somewhere" (state verb form of naroon "there")
pandisal	"salty bun/roll"
kanta	"sing, song"
makakanta	"can sing"
man	"even, ever" (a particle)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Naliligo ba si Saninlo?
2. Pandisal o ensaymada ang ibinigay?
3. Ano ang nangyari kay Saninlo dahil sa pandisal?

c. Grammar:

Maka-: Actor topic verb affix indicating ability or accidental action. Tingnan "be looked at" (a good topic verb). Here are its conjugated forms:

Tingnan mo sila.	"Look at them."
Huwag mong tingnan si Lou.	"Don't look at Lou."
Gusto kong tingnan ang pating.	"I want to see the shark."
Titingnan ko iyon.	"I'll take a look at that."
Huwag mong titingnan si Rey.	"Don't take a look at Rey."
Tiningnan niya ako.	"He/she looked at me."
Hindi namin tiningnan ang kanta.	"We didn't look at the song."
Tinitingnan kita.	"I'm taking a look at you."
Hindi nila tinitingnan.	"They won't look at it."

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Ko - set of pronouns:

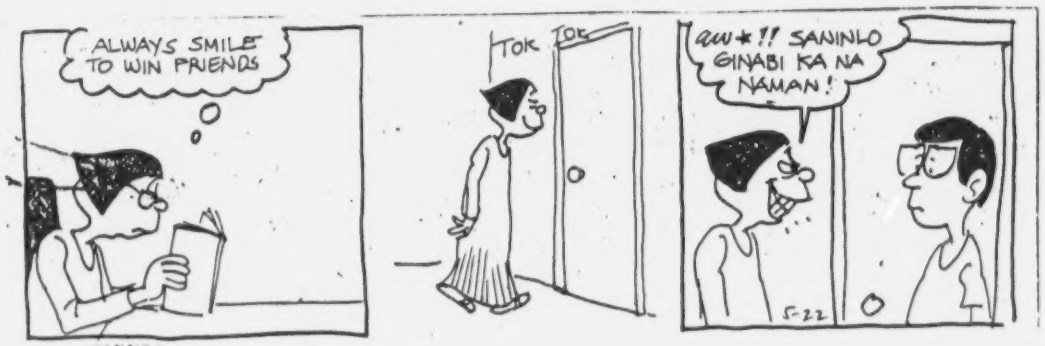
ko	by me, my (speaker)	namin	by us, our (speakers)
mo	by you, your (hearer)	ninyo	by you, your (hearers)
natin	by us, our (speaker and hearer)	natin	by us , our (speakers and hearers)
niya	by him/her, his/her	nila	by them, their

d. Culture:

The song, Saan Ka Man Naroroon, is a kundiman -- the plaintive indigenous love song/music. And pandisal (from the Spanish pan "bread" de "with" and sal "salt") is the crispy, salty bun commonly dished out at the breakfast table.

38. *MINUS THE ROLLING PIN*

"Saninlo, you came home late again!"



a. Vocabulary:

ginabi	"was late, overtaken by night" (from gabi "night, evening")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Natutulog ba ang babae?
2. Nagtaka ba si Saninlo?
3. Gabi o hapon sa cartoon?
4. Bakit nakangiti ang babae?

c. Culture:

There is a chronic cycle where the man gives control and family management to his wife but insists on taking reciprocal nocturnal liberties. Office women spend a day at a time discussing how they deal with this "bargain" . Most hate it, but it is nearly impossible to stop. It is part of the "double standard" package.

39. *JUST AN ITCH*

"He, he, you need my brain, too."

"Please scratch my back."

a. Vocabulary:

din/rin	"also, too, either" (a particle)
utak	"brain"
kamutin	"be scratched" (an imperative goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kailangan ba si Tom?
2. Utak o mata ni Tom ang kailangan?
3. Ano ang pinapagawa kay Tom?

40. *MISTAKEN IDENTITY*

"Saninlo, why did you buy a T.V. like this, there' s no picture?"

"That's a microwave oven."

a. Vocabulary:

ganito	"like this"
binili	"was bought" (a goal topic verb)
'alang	"from wala + -ng

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. TV ba ang binili ni Saninlo?
2. Toaster o oven ang binili ni Saninlo?
3. Bakit walang picture ang TV?

c. Grammar:

ganito: From gaya "like" and nito "this. Related forms are:

ganiyan	"like that (near)"
ganoon	"like that (far)"

d. Culture:

Filipinos have their own "keep up with the Jones" (Gaya-gaya).

e.g.

One would buy a toaster-oven through installment plan, that is only used to toast bread twice a week.

A refrigerator would be occupied entirely with cold water.

41. *FORGETFUL - DUE TO AGE*

"How vulgar you are. You don't remember my birthday. "

"But you don't forget my age."

a. Vocabulary:

sagwa	"gross, vulgar, ugly" (full form is masagwa)
matandaan	"can be remembered" (goal topic verb)
malimutan/makalimutan	"can be forgotten" (goal topic verb)
edad	"age"

Tandaan may be used to emphasize a started point. Someone may say, "Tandaan mo ito...." meaning something close to "Mark my word....."

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Natandaan ba ni Tom ang birthday ng asawa niya?
2. Edad o birthday ang natandaan ni Tom?
3. Ano ang hindi malimutan ni Tom?

c. Grammar:

Sagwa mo: From Ang/Kay sagwa mo! "How gross you are!"

d. Culture:

Filipinos are indeed sensitive to age. It is good if someone is still "nasa kalendaryo pa rin" or still on the calendar (31 years or less) and single!

42. *RECYCLED JOKE*

"My cousin committed suicide."

"Married?"

"No."

"Surprising."

a. Vocabulary:

nagsuicide	"committed suicide"
pinsan	"cousin"
katakataka	"surprising, astonishing"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nagsuicide ba ang pinsan niya?
2. May asawa o wala ang pinsan niya?
3. Bakit katakataka na mamatay siya?

c. Grammar:

Notice that suicide is in English. There is no single word in Tagalog to describe the same action. There are only affixes to indicate <u>when</u>.

43. *FITTING ANSWER?*

"MWSS? May I ask for some water?"

a. Vocabulary:

pengeng	garbled form of pahingi ng
MWSS	Metropolitan Water and Sewerage System

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May tubig ba ang gripo?
2. Ano ang tinawagan niya?
3. Ano ang nangyari sa telepono?

c. Grammar:

pahingi: Direct request "may I, let me". See #22.

d. Culture:

Provincials flock to urban areas to avail of the amenities only to find that circumstances are often worse than in the countryside.

44. NOT SHARP ENOUGH

"What I want of a man
is a sharp head."

a. Vocabulary:

isa	"one, a"
lalaki'y (lalaki ay)	"man, boy, male"
matalas	"sharp, keen"
hasa	"sharpen"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Gusto ba ng babae ang bobo?
2. Ano ang gusto niya sa lalaki?
3. Ano ang ginawa ng lalaki?
4. Bakit pinahasa niya ang kanyang ulo?

c. Grammar:

Numbers as modifiers: In modified phrases, numbers, like adjectives, are ligatured.

e.g.

isang bote	"one/a bottle"
dalawang lalaki	"two boys/men"
tatlong ulo	"three heads"
apat na babae	"four girls/women"
limang matalas na ulo	"five sharp heads"

d. Culture:

As in so many other places, men are surprisingly naive about women. The prominence of "women's lib" has initiated some learning among Americans about their female partners. But the delayed arrival of the movement can often be seen here as a protected naivete. The clear separation of the sexes is still appreciated in the country. "Women's Lib" is something of an economic luxury not yet initiated in the provinces.

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45. *MUST BE A GI (GENUINE ILOCANO)*

"Go easy (economize) on the gas."

"It ought to be, everytime you turn over that egg....."

a. Vocabulary:

magtipid	"economize" (An imperative/infinitive actor topic verb)
dapat	"ought to, should, must" (a qualifier)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Naliligo ba ang babae?
2. Nagtitipid ng gas o hindi ang babae?
3. Paano siya makapagtipid?

c. Grammar:

Dapat as qualifier, e.g.:

Dapat (na) kumain si Val.	"Val has to eat."
Dapat tayong magtipid.	"We ought to economize."
Hindi ka dapat (na) tumingin.	"You should not look."
Dapat ba akong tumawa?	"Do I have to laugh?"
Dapat mong gawin ang TV.	"You've got to fix the TV set."
Dapat ko bang kamutin ang likod niya?	"Should I scratch his back?"
Hindi natin dapat (na) tingnan ang mga iyon.	"We should not look at those."
Ano ang dapat niyang gawin?	"What must he/she do?"

d. Culture:

Filipinos (except the well-off) are ambivalent towards "modern" utilities and appliances. One may buy a P 2,000 toaster oven used to toast bread about twice a week, no cakes, no brownies. What is important is its presence in the kitchen rather than its real utility.

Many husbands resent their wives insistence on items like a gas stove where charcoal would do. Men feel that they have to work extra hard to accommodate their wives with these public display without the benefit of due recognition for their efforts which in their minds justifies seeking "parks outside of the move". It's a trade off.

46. *SEE? HE HATES HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW*

"Hu, hu, hu."

"I'll go live with my mother."

That's better than your mother living here!"

"Crazy!"

a. Vocabulary:

titira	"will live/stay" (an actor topic verb)
kesa	from kaysa (see # 18)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masaya ba ang babae?
2. Sa mother o sa father siya titira?
3. Bakit mas okay kung sa mother siya titira?

c. Grammar:

Emphatic topic sentences.	Topic | ang | Comment | Contrasts:
Malungkot si Al.	"Al is sad."
Sino ang malungkot?	"Who is sad?"
Si Al ang malungkot.	"Al is sad."
Mas matanda ka.	"You are older."
Sino ang mas matanda?	"Who is older?"
Ikaw ang mas matanda.	"You are older."
Tumingin siya rito.	"He/she looked this way."
Sino ang tumingin dito?	"Who looked this way?"
Siya ang tumingin dito.	"He/she looked this way."
Titira ang mother mo rito.	"Your mother will live here."
Sino ang titira rito?	"Who will live here?"
Ang mother mo ang titira rito.	"Your mother will live here."

c. Culture:

One of those universal mother-in-law jokes.

47. *THE COOK IS, BUT NOT THE COOKING*

"Bong, does your in-law cook well?" "Yes, sir. It's not fattening." "Are the calories balanced?" "Not tasty."

a. Vocabulary:

magluto	"cook" (an actor topic verb)
biyenan	"parent-in-law"
nakakataba	"fattening"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masarap magluto ang biyenan ni Bong?
2. Nakakataba ba o hindi ang luto niya?
3. Masarap o hindi ang luto niya?

c. Grammar:

Nakaka-: An adjectivalizing affix; it adjectivalizes state verbs and other adjectives. Contrasts:

mahawa	"be contaminated/infected"
nakakahawa	"contagious/infectious"
masira	"be broken/ruined/destroyed"
nakakasira	"destructive"
magutom	"be hungry"
nakakagutom	"can make one hungry"
mataba	"fat, stout"
nakakataba	"fattening"
malungkot	"sad"
nakakalungkot	"saddening"

d. Culture:

Mother-in-law jokes are universal, but degrees vary between the Phil. and U.S. It is very common for newly wed Filipinos to live with their in-laws after marriage. With some couples, it is perceived as mandatory. The pattern of continued symbiosis is set in those early years of marriage.

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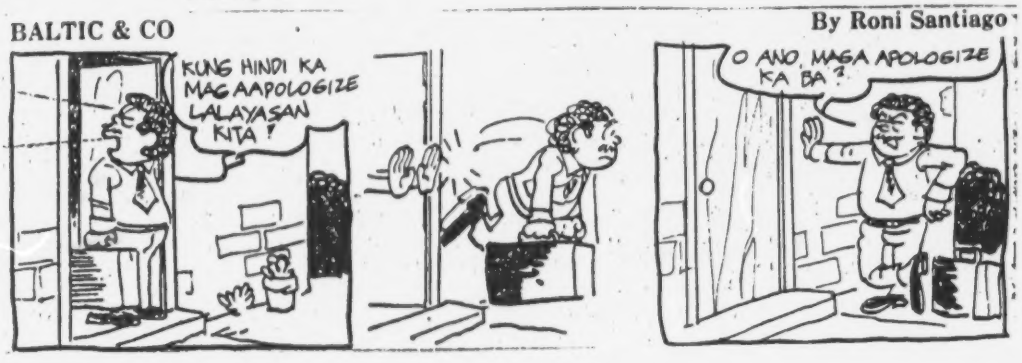
48. *MACHO?*

"If you don't ask for an apology, I'll desert you."

"Well, what now? Won't you ask for an apology?"



a. Vocabulary:

lalayasan	"will be deserted" (a goal topic verb)
mag-aapologize	"Hihingi ng paumanhin/tawad."

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Lalayas ba ang lalaki?
2. Galit ba o hindi ang babae?
3. Sino ang dapat mag-apologize?

c. Grammar:

layas as actor and goal topic verbs, e.g.:

Dapat lumayas si Olga kung lalayasan siya ni Boris.	"Olga should pack up and go if Boris deserts her."
Sino ang dapat lumayas?	"Who should leave (in a huff)?"
Sino ang dapat niyang layasan?	"Who does he/she need to desert?"

d. Culture:

Generally, Westerners expect the expression of one's feelings verbalized -- and gushing profusely with such big words as "awfully", "heartily", "wholeheartedly", "gratefully", "downright", etc. -- where Filipinos would hardly utter a word. In other words, in certain situations where Westerners would tend towards the verbal language, Filipinos would instead employ the "silent" or non-verbal language.

For instance, a child did something wrong and needs to ask for an apology from his mother. Instead of saying "I'm awfully sorry for what I did...", the child may just quietly walk up to his mother, sit on her lap, and hug and kiss her. Or eagerly volunteering to run an errand for the mother would be it. The mother would read the message.

Reminder: Don't feel bad if a good friend does not make mention of past favors, gifts, etc. that you gave him/her.

49. *HOT!*

"Mommy, is this soup hot?"

"Yes, taste it."

"I poured a lot of pepper into it!"

a. Vocabulary:

mainit	"hot"
tikman	"be tasted" (a goal topic verb - root is tikim "taste")
tinambakan	"was heaped/piled on" (a goal topic verb - root is tambak "heap/pile")
sili	"pepper"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Pansit ba ang kinakain?
2. Mainit o malamig ang soup?
3. Ano ang itinambak sa soup?

c. Culture:

Maanghang and not mainit is the term for the biting taste of sili "pepper". She must be a Bicolana who learned Tagalog via English.

50. *ADOBO*

"Saninlo, taste what I cooked."

What's that, ma'am?"

"Pork adobo without pork."

a. Vocabulary:

iniluto	"was cooked" (a goal topic verb - root is luto "cook")
adobo	"a meat dish cooked in vinegar, black pepper, garlic, soy sauce and oil"
baboy	"pig, pork"
tikman mo	"taste it" (a goal topic verb - root is "tikim")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nagluto ba ang Nanay?
2. Ano ang iniluto niya?
3. Gusto ba ni Saninlo ang niluto ng Nanay?

c. Culture:

In rural areas, adobo is a special dish because it requires meat. This could be interpreted as a sweet gesture of the wife cooking favorite special dish, even though they could not afford the special ingredient. It is a delicacy. Adobong manok (chicken), aso (dog), baboy (pork)... adobong anything is great.

51. DECEMBER COUP JOKE

"I told you, they would lose."

"Because, sir, they have no imports."

"Who, the Purefoods (team)?"

"No."

"Those rebels."

a. Vocabulary:

sabi ko sa iyo	"I told you so" (fixed expression)
matatalo	"will lose (a state verb)
e	"you see" (a terminator signalling that the main part of the utterance is an explanation for a state-of-affair)
kasi	"(it's) because" (a particle and a connector)
pyurfuds	mangled spelling of Purefoods - basketball team
rebelde	"rebel"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Basketball ba ang pinag-uusapan nila?
2. May import ba sila o wala?
3. Ano ang kanilang pinag-uusapan?

c. Grammar:

Terminators - forms occuring at the end of sentences: The common ones are as follows:

o "look, listen"

Matatalo sila, o!	"They will lose, look!"
Heto, o!	"Here, look!"

e "you see"

Rebelde siya, e.	"He/she is a rebel, you see."
Wala, e.	"No/Nothing, you see."

a "it's true/a fact"

Masarap ang pating, a.	"Sharks are delicious, if I may say so."
Malungkot dito, a.	"It's sad here, sad to say."

ba "you got to believe it"

Masarap ito, ba.	"Take my word, this is delicious."
Kailangan ko sila, ba.	"I need them, and you have to take my word for it."

ha "huh, ha"

Gawin mo iyan, ha?	"Do/Fix that, huh?"
Gawin mo iyan, ha!	"Do/Fix that, ha!"

d. Culture:

In professional basketball, the Philippines counterpart of the American NBA Conference is the PBA (Philippine Basketball Association) Conference. Some of the regular teams are Purefoods, Alaska, San Miguel, Ginebra San Miguel, Shell and Sarsi. In two of the three series of the conference, local players are reinforced or beefed up by "imports", usually American professional dribblers.

In the December 1989 coup that almost toppled the Aquino government, a curious and funny incident took place. It was at the Channel 4 TV station where a group of putchists were holed out and surrounded by government soldiers.

Apparently wanting to break the monotony of impatiently waiting for the two warring sides to shoot it out, the onlookers at the place injected fun in the waiting drama by calling the rebels the Ginebra San Miguel team and the government men the San Miguel team with all the cheering and teering hoopla of a tight basektball contest. And just as the American jet "reinforcements" came everybody clapped and chorused: "Hey, here come the imports!"

52. GREASY GUITAR

"Where are you going?"

"Just going carolling, sir."

"Wait. That's a piece of ham you are going to spirit it away (filch), ha?"

a. Vocabulary:

pupunta	"will go/come" (an actor topic verb)
magkakaroling	"will go carolling' (an actor topic verb)
teka	"wait" (from hintay/maghintay ka "you wait")
ipupuslit	"will be spirited away/filched" (a goal topic verb)
(a)no	"is that it, isn't that so" (a tag-question)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Magkakaroling ba sila?
2. Ano ang dala nila?
3. Bakit hamon ang dala nila?

c. Culture:

Part of the Christmas celebration is carolling. People, adults and children alike, go from one home to another singing or playing Christmas carols and tunes. Homeowners are expected to dish or shell out goodies or cash to them. However, one has to be ready to feel pestered now and then, for not only do they sometimes come at the wrong time but also, more often than not, sing off-key or inaudibly.

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53. *GHOST?*

"Day is annoying! She plastered up this wall paper on me again!"

"Thank goodness, it's torn easily."

a. Vocabulary:

buwisit/bwisit	"annoying, pestering, jinx"
Day	from Inday - a Visayan word for addressing a woman
sa 'kin/akin	"me, mine"
itinapal	"was plastered/patched up on"
buti	"good" (abbreviated form of mabuti "good")
mabuti/buti na lang	"Thank goodness" (a fixed expression)
mabilis	'fast"
mapunit	"be torn" (a state verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Wall paper ba ang itinapal?
2. Mahirap bang mapunit ito?
3. Ano ang ginawa ng bata?
4. Sino ang nakakita sa kanya?

c. Grammar:

Directional, locative, possessive, etc. set of pronouns:

sa akin	"to/from me" (speaker)	sa amin	"to/from us" (speakers)
sa iyo	"to/from you" (hearer)	sa atin	"to/from us" (speakers and hearers)
sa kaniya	"to/from him/her"	sa iyo	"to/from you" (speakers)
		sa kanila	"to/from them"

54. MAN, AT LAST!

"Tom, Dyani and Miss Tapia are fighting."

"It's all right now. Dyani can now handle Tapia."

a. Vocabulary:

nag-aaway	"fighting" (an actor topic verb)
kaya	"can handle/tackle/afford" (a pseudo-verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nag-kukuentuhan ba sina Dyani at Miss Tapia?
2. Kailangan ba ni Dyani ang tulong?
3. Ano kaya ang nangyari sa dalawa?

c. Grammar:

kaya as a pseudoverb takes a definite object.

e.g.:

Kaya ko ang matangkad.	"I can handle the tall one."
Kaya mo siya.	"You can handle him/her."
Hindi namin kaya ito.	"We can not handle/afford this."
Mas kaya niya si Ben kaysa sa akin.	"He/She can handle Ben better than I."
Kaya ba kita?	"Can I handle you?"

55. IMELDIFIC? DAM-ITI

"Tom, I bought a new dress."

"Just as I thought, there's bad luck."

a. Vocabulary:

bumili	"bought" (an actor topic verb)
bago	"new"
damit	"clothes"
sabi ko na nga	"just as I thought, I've been right all along " (fixed expression)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Basag ba ang salamin?
2. Damit o sapatos ang binili?
3. Ano ang bad luck?

c. Culture:

One of the Filipino beliefs is that breaking a mirror means 7 years bad luck.

56. *ENCOREII*

"Saninlo, can I make a request?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Stop."

a. Vocabulary:

pwede/puwede	"can be, possibly" (a qualifier)
tumigil	"stop" (an actor topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Umiiyak ba si Saninlo?
2. Nag-request ba si Ma'am?
3. Ano ang request niya?

c. Grammar:

puwede as a qualifier.

e.g.:

Puwede nang tumigil si Fe.	"Fe may/can stop now."
Puwede ba akong magluto dito?	"Can I cook here?"
Puwede ba tayong matalo?	"Is it possible for us to lose?"
Puwede kong gawin iyan.	"I can do/make/fix that."
Puwede nilang itapon ang mga ito.	"They can/may get rid of these."
Puwede ba naming tingnan?	"Can we take a look at it?"

57. *BLAH BLAH.....*

"Your lady friend called up a while back, ma'am."

"Any message?"

"Yes, here. I wrote it down."

a. Vocabulary:

tumawag	"called (up)"
amiga/o	"lady/man friend"
isinulat	"was jotted/written down" (a goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Mahaba ba ang message?
2. Sino ang tumawag?
3. Sino ang tumanggap ng message?

c. Culture:

Women talk a lot - universal stereotype.

58. *MISTAKEN IDENTITY*

"You lost your eyeglasses again, didn't you?"

a. Vocabulary:

nawala	"lost" (a goal topic verb indicating ability or accidental action)
salamin	"eyeglasses, mirror, windshield"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May salamin ba ang lalaki?
2. Sino ang hinalikan niya?
3. Ano ang ginawa niya pagkatapos?

c. Culture:

Traditionally, younger people greet their elders by the mano po greeting. This expression is uttered as a signal to the elder to extend his/her hand for the young to press the back part of it on his/her forehead. Many young people nowadays however, use the hug and/or kiss.

59. *CLEANED UP*

"Tom, I cleaned your pants."

"You are really good at cleaning.

"The pockets were cleaned, too."

a. Vocabulary:

nilinis	"was cleaned up" (a goal topic verb)
maglinis	"clean" (an actor topic verb)
luminis	"became clean" (actor topic verb)
malinis	"clean" (adjective)
magaling	"good at, skillful, smart, well"
talaga	"really" (qualifier)
bulsa	"pocket"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nilinis ba ang pants ni Tom?
2. Magaling bang maglinis ang babae?
3. Bakit magaling maglinis ang babae?

c. Grammar:

linis as verb and as an adjective, e.g.:

Hindi luminis ang kuwartong nilinis mo, pero noong ako ang naglinis, talagang malinis.

"The room that you cleaned did not become clean, but when I did the cleaning, it was really clean."

60. *PUZZLING PUZZLE*

"Tom what war song do you know?"

a. Vocabulary:

war	"giyera/digmaan"
song	"kanta/await"
bride	"nobya"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakanta ba si Tom?
2. Love song o war song ang kinakanta?
3. Anong war song ang alam ni Tom?

c. Culture:

"Green" jokes. If one is reared in the puritanical tradition still prevalent in American society, one of the things that can be shocking to you here is the so-called "green" or men's jokes, especially when cracked by the opposite sex. Among close friends, this is common place, and some ladies can outdo some men at these jokes.

Incidentally, one has got to be used to seeing people saying and doing things that you would feel ashamed saying or doing in your normal life. For instance, on a provincial bus, some passengers, males and females, shout at the top of their voices: "Driver, stop! We want to urinate!" Then after the bus pulls to the road side, men and women get off and troop to some grassy or bushy spots to "jingle". It would be like being in the old west -- with different kinds of cowboys/girls!

61. *THE SOCKS NEED WASHING*

"You're a crushed rat!"

"But there's no rat!"

"It's inside my shoe!"

a. Vocabulary:

pisa	"crushed"	loob	"inside"
daga	"rat, mouse"	sapatos	"shoe"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Galit ba ang matanda?
2. Daga o langgam ang pisa?
3. Nasaan ang daga?

62. DOWN, NOT UP

"Sorry, nothing's going up!"

"Everything goes down here!"

a. Vocabulary:

pataas	"upward" (root taas "up, above")
puro	"pure, purely, entirely, all" (a qualifier)
pababa	"downward" (root baba "down, below")
pasensiya	"sorry"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Pataas ba ang lalaki?
2. Saan siya pupunta?
3. Ano ang sabi sa kanya?

c. Grammar:

Directional affix PA-

e.g.:

Pataas nang pataas ito.	"This keeps on moving upward."
Pauwi na ako.	"I'm on my way home now."
Pa-Cebu ba sila?	"Are they headed for Cebu?"

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63. *HUNTED CLOTHESLINE*

"Thank goodness, the rain has stopped!"

"I can be hung out to dry at last!"

a. Vocabulary:

salamat	"thanks"
huminto	"stopped" (actor topic verb)
ulan	"rain"
maari/maaari	"can, may, possibly" (qualifier, synoym of puwede)
isampay	"be hung up/out" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Huminto na ba ang ulan?
2. Ano ang gagawin sa multo?
3. Saan siya isasampay?

64. *BORN LOSER*

"Lost/Loser again!" "I'm really unlucky!" "Even if I cheat (him) I'm still a loser!"

a. Vocabulary:

talo	"lose, loser, lost"
malas	"bad luck"
kahit (na)	"although, even if" (a connector)
dayain	"be cheated" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Talo o panalo sila?
2. Bakit siya malas?

c. Culture:

It should be noted how seriously Filipinos can take games and sports. Relatives have been known to murder each other in activities considered play. It may be more accurate to say that they take themselves seriously even in friendly competitions.

65. *UNHOSPITABLE*

"Well, if he/she doesn't leave!"

a. Vocabulary:

umalis	"leave, go" (actor topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Umalis na ba ang guest?
2. Ginawa bang at home ang guest?
3. Bakit hindi?

c. Culture:

Hospitality is an ingrained Filipino trait. People generally go all the way out to please and gratify their guests. In this country, foreigners are generally viewed and treated as guests thus, Filipinos are usually more lavish in treating them their hospitality than their own kind.

However, this behavior can be easily misconstrued as a manifestation of subservience or quirks of one with a colonial mentality. Furthermore, it can also be a cause of uneasiness or discomfort on the part of the foreigner, for, the so-called "Filipino brand of hospitality", especially reserved and intended for guests, is lavishly boundless.

On account of this behavior, a Filipino can be an easy victim of unscrupulous people. But he knows how to even up the score, too.

Reciprocity is a value that go with hospitality. It is expected that hospitality extended be returned in the form of taking your host out to dinner or giving "pasalubongs".

66. *WHAT'S UP THERE IN HIS COCONUT?*

"Mr. Tom is not here, Sir. He's in America."

"When is he coming back?"

"Wait, sir. I'll ask him."

a. Vocabulary:

kailan	"when" (interrogative)
balik	"return, come back"
itatanong	"will be asked" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nasa Phil. ba si Mr. Tom?
2. Umalis ba o hindi si Mr. Tom?
3. Sino ang tatanungin tungkol sa pagbalik ni Mr. Tom?

c. Grammar: Kailan

e.g.

Kailan iyan?	"When is/was that?"
Kailan ang party?	"When is/was the party?"
Kailan ka pa rito?	"Since when have you been here?"
Kailan umalis ang misis mo?	"When did your wife leave?"
Kailan sila nag-away?	"When did they fight?"
Kailan kaya tumawag is Val?	"When did Val call up, I wonder?"
Kailan mo kailangan ito?	"When do you need this?"
Kailan nila binili ang sapatos?	"When did they buy the shoes?"

67. THE ABBREVIATED FORM OF DIETING

"Sir, I thought, you were on a two-week diet."

"Right, two-week diet."

"But I finished it in two days!"

a. Vocabulary:

'kala	"thought, suppose" (abbreviated form of akala)
kaya lang	"trouble/problem is" (fixed expression)
tinapos	"was finished/completed" (goal topic verb)
week	"linggo"
day	"araw"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nag-diet ba si Sir?
2. One week or 2 weeks ang diet niya?
3. Ilang araw niyang ginawa ang diet niya?
4. Bakit kaya?

68. *DEFERRED GRATIFICATION*

"Sir, they said you are mad at me."

"Yes, but, I'm too tired."

"I won't scold/ call you down now."

"Tomorrow can wait."

a. Vocabulary:

galít	"angry" (final stressed stem-adjective; galit "anger")
daw/raw	"it's said" (a particle)
sasabunin	"will be scolded" (goal topic verb, root sabon "soap")
tired	"pagód" (final stressed stem adjective, pagod, weariness")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Galit ba si Sir sa kanya?
2. Pagod o hindi si Sir?
3. Kailan siya sasabunin?

c. Culture:

A Filipino can take any show of displeasure in private. But it is altogether a different thing if given in the presence of others. In public, even the scowl, frown or the angry tone of one's voice is not taken very lightly; it can make a person lose face. These Filipino sayings are good reminders:

"Daggers can be sharper than words."
"The wound on the skin can heal, but not the wound in the heart."

69. *THE AGED TERROR*

"In those days, I was a terror!"

"Now, you are wrinkled!"

"Yes."

a. Vocabulary:

kilabot	"terror, goose pimples"
kulubot	"wrinkled"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kilabot ba siya noon?
2. Ngayon, ano na siya?
3. Sino ang nagsabi noon?

c. Culture:

Punning is also one of our ways of telling jokes.

70. *THE WOMAN IS SMARTER*

Women are more intelligent than men."

"No, ma'am."

"Men are more intelligent."

"See?"

"If you are intelligent, you won't argue with women."

MAS INTELLIGENT ANG BABAE KESA LALAKE
HINDI HO
MAS INTELLIGENT ANG LALAKE
SEE?
KUNG INTELLIGENT KA HINDI KA NA MAKIKIPAG ARGUE SA BABAE!

a. Vocabulary:

intelligent	"matalino"
argue	"talo"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Mas matalino ba ang babae kaysa lalaki?
2. Sino ang nagsabi noon?
3. Bakit?

c. Grammar:

MAKIPAG- an actor topic verb affix indicating a participation action, "to do something with another".

e.g.

Makipagkaibigan ka kay Ed.	"Befriend/make friends with Ed."
Huwag tayong makipagtalo sa kaniya.	"Let's not argue with him/her."
Makikipagdate siya sa iyo.	"He/she will go dating with you."
Hindi ako makikipag-away.	"I won't pick/get into a fight."

d. Culture:

It all started in the Garden of Eden. Eve got Adam to eat of the forbidden fruit. She was smart, and had the last say.

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71. *THREE STOOGES*

"Those two buddies of mine will come here to our lugaw stand."

"Like three eggs!!!"

a. Vocabulary:

kumpadre/kumpare	"co-father, buddy" (usually the term used by the godfather and godson's father in addressing one another)
lugawan	"porridge stand/eatery" (root lugaw- porridge")
itlog	"egg"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Mga kumpare ba niya ang mga lalaki?
2. Dalawa o tatlo sila?
3. Bakit parang tatlong itlog sila?

c. Grammar:

-AN "locative noun affix"

e.g.

kainan	"eatery"	baunan	"lunch box"
hintuan	"stopping place"	tulugan	"sleeping place"
sampayan	"clothesline"	tapunan	"dumping place"
lutuan	"cooking utensil/ place"	basurahan	"garbage can"
bilihan	"buying place"	babuyan	"piggery"

72. GOOD WEATHER FORECAST

"Tell me, why do you praise Amado Pineda."

"Because he said two more storms were coming...."

a. Vocabulary:

pinupuri	"is being praised" (goal topic verb)
bagyo	"storm, typhoon"
darating	"will arrive/come" (actor topic verb, root dating)

NOTE: Amado Pineda is the well-known radio-TV weather forecaster of GMA TV Channel 7.

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Pinupuri ba si Amado Pineda?
2. Sino ang pumupuri sa kanya?
3. Bakit pinupuri siya?

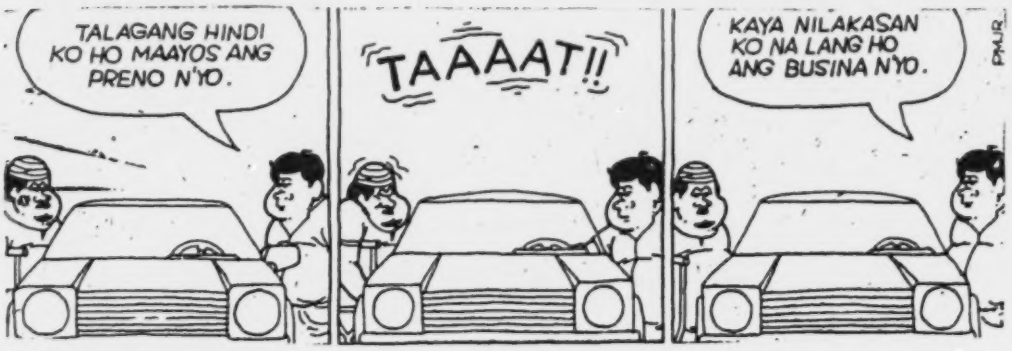
c. Culture:

Reminders: Most parts of Metro-Manila and Central Luzon occasionaly go under water during the rainy and stormy months from June to October. Be thankful if one has but to wade instead of sink or swim -- in murky waters. And this is not to add to the fact that, sometimes, weather forecasts are just as erratic as the weather itself.

73. AN EXCEPTIONALLY HONEST SMART OPERATOR

"I really couldn't fix your brakes."

"So I just made your horn stronger."



a. Vocabulary:

maayos	"can be fixed" (goal topic verb)
preno	"brakes"
nilakasan	"was made louder/stronger" (adjective is malakas "strong")
busina	"horn, buzzer"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kotse ba ang sira?
2. Preno o gulong ang sira?
3. Ano ang nilakasan?
4. Bakit kaya?

c. Grammar:

Verbalizing adjectives in the goal topic form

e.g.

Malakas ang TV.	"The TV set is loud."
Lakasan mo ang TV!	"Turn the TV volume up."
Mahina ang radyo.	"The radio is soft (weak)."
Hinaan ko ang radyo.	"I'll turn the radio volume down."
Malaki ito.	"This is big."
Nilakihan ko ito.	"I enlarged this."
Maliit ang sapatos.	"The shoes are small."
Huwag mong liitan ang sapatos.	"Don't reduce the size of the shoes."

74. **A GI, TOOI**

"Why do you switch it off whenever there's a commercial?"

"So that we can save on electricity."

a. **Vocabulary:**

pinapatay	"is killed/switched off"
makatipid	"can save/economize" (actor topic verb)
koryente	"current (electricity)"

b. **Comprehension Questions:**

1. Ilaw ba ang pinatay?
2. Bakit pinapatay ang TV kung may commercial?

c. **Culture:**

When dealing with TVs, radios, lights, etc. Filipinos will usually use the phrases "patay" (kill) for turn it off and "buksan" (open) for turn it on. Also, where in America one would say "to save on the electricity bill" or "the power is out", in Tagalog the word "koryente" would be used.

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75. *AND THE GOOD NEWS IS .....*

"That (guy) has read some bad news again in the newspaper."

a. Vocabulary:

nabasa	"happened/was able to read" (a goal topic verb)
news	"balita"
bad	"masama"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masaya ba ang mataba?
2. Nagbasa o nanuod siya?
3. Ano ang nabasa niya sa newspaper?

c. Grammar:

May/mayroon/wala with goal topic verbs.

e.g.

Binili ng dyanitor ito roon.	"The janitor bought this from there."
May binili ang dyanitor doon.	"The janitor bought something from there."
Ipupuslit ni Ben ang hamon diyan.	"Ben will cart away the ham there."
Mayroong ipupuslit si Ben diyan.	"Ben will cart away something from there."
Tatawagan ko siya rito.	"I'll call him up here."
Wala akong tatawagan dito.	"I have no one to call up here."
Nabasa niya ang balita.	"He read the news."
May nabasa iyan.	"That one read something."

Note the forms used to indicate the doer/actor of the event.

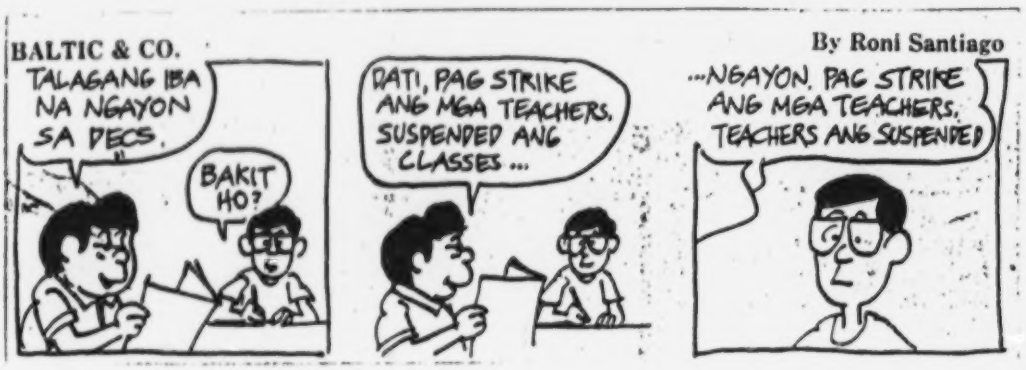
76. *SOMETHING INNOVATIVE*

"It's really different now at DECS."

"Before, when the teachers went on strike, classes were suspended.

"Now, when the teachers are on strike, the teachers are suspended."

"Why, sir?"


BALTIC & CO.
TALAGANG IBA NA NGAYON SA DECS.
BAKIT HO?
DATI, PAG STRIKE ANG MGA TEACHERS, SUSPENDED ANG CLASSES...
...NGAYON, PAG STRIKE ANG MGA TEACHERS, TEACHERS ANG SUSPENDED!
By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

iba	"different"	dati	"before, formerly, it used to
strike	"welga"	pag/kapag	"when, if" (a connector)
teachers	"guro, maestro/a	DECS	(Department of Education, Culture and Sports)
suspended	"suspendido"		

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May strike ba ang mga teachers?
2. DECS o DENR ang office?
3. Suspended ba noon ang klases?
4. Ngayon ano ang nangyayari pag may strike ang teachers?

c. Grammar: connectors for "when" and "if":

1. Past - noong versus nang:

Kumakain sila noong nag-away kami.	"There were eating when we fought."
Kumakain sila nang mag-away kami.	"They were eating when we fought."
Umalis siya noong nakita ko siya.	"He left when I saw him."
Umalis siya nang makita ko siya.	"He left when I saw him."

Note: nang takes the infinitive/imperative form of the verb.

2. Non-past - kung versus kapag/pag:

Pupunta ako rito kung mag-aaway/ mag-away sila.	"I'll come here if they fight."
Pupunta ako rito pag nag-away sila.	"I'll come here if they fight."
Aalis siya kung makikita/makita ko siya.	"He will leave if I see him."
Aalis siya pag nakita ko siya.	"He will leave if I see him."
Umuulan kung bumabagyo.	"It rains when it storms."
Umuulan pag bumabagyo.	"It rains when it storms."

Note: PAG/KAPAG usually take a "past/begun action form of the verb.

d. Culture:

In the September 1990 teacher's strike, DECS made good its "off and on" threat to suspend teachers going on strike. Of course, from the loud cell, "strike!" it died down to a whimper: "Foul!"

77. *THE SURPRISE*

"Tom, I have a gift for you. You will really like it."

"Wow, really?

"Where is she? Is she sexy? Pretty? What's her name?"

BALTIC & CO. By Roni Santiago

a. Vocabulary:

regalo	"gift", present"
asan	"where" (from nasaan/saan)
maganda	"pretty, beautiful, good"
pangalan	"name"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom o ang asawa niya ang may regalo?
2. Ano ang regalo kay Tom?

c. Grammar: Intensive adjectives and pseudo verbs:

Gusto ko ng pating.	"I like sharks."
Gustong-gusto ko ng pating	"I love/really like sharks."
Ayaw nila ng lugaw.	"They dislike porridge."
Ayaw na ayaw nila ng lugaw.	"They hate/really dislike porridge."
Kailangan ng pating iyan.	"The shark needs that."
Kailangang-kailangan ng pating iyan.	"The shark needs that badly."
Alam namin iyan.	"We know that."
Alam na alam namin iyan.	"We know that very well."
Kaya kita.	"I can handle you."
Kayang-kaya kita.	"I can handle you very easily."
Maganda si Aida.	"Aida is pretty."
Magandang-maganda si Aida.	"Aida is very pretty."

Pagod ba sila?	"Are they tired?"
Pagod na pagod ba sila?	"Are they very tired?"
Galit ka raw sa kanila.	"It's said you're mad at them."
Galit na galit ka raw sa kanila.	"It's said you're very mad at them."
Masama ho iyan sa inyo.	"That's bad for you, sir/ma'am."
Masamang-masama ho iyan sa iyo.	"That's very bad for you, sir/ma'am."

d. Culture:

It depends of couse on particular couples, but generally it is rare to exchange gifts. It is usually a surprise. This is specially true in rural areas, even on birthdays. It's partly due to Filipinos not being directly demonstrative. Among the poor it is financially functional as well. Most birthday celebrants finance their own birthday parties.

78. *PROSPECTIVE "DESERT STORM" DRAFTEE*

"Dyani, janitors are needed abroad and salary offer is big."

"I can do it, Tom. Where is that?"

"In Kuwait!"

BALTIC & CO.
By Roni Santiago
DYANI, KAILANGAN ANG JANITOR SA ABROAD AT MALAKI ANG OFFER NA SWELDO
PWEDE AKO DIYAN TOM, SAAN YAN?
SA KUWAIT!

a. Vocabulary:

malaki	"big, huge, large"
suweldo/sweldo	"salary"
at/'t	"and"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Janitor ba ang kailangan abroad?
2. Malaki o maliit ang salary offer?
3. Saan kailangan ang janitor?

c. Culture:

It is really very pathetic, but the main export of the Philippines today is manpower and not goods. To many, it has become a kind of a status symbol to have loved ones "exported" to earn dollars, pounds, yens, dinars, etc. abroad. Never mind if a degree holder ends up a CPA (California Picking Apples) or a Filipina ("domestic help" in one of the British English dictionaries). The important thing is not earning the measly pesos.

The country used to be second to Japan in this part of the world, and the country's foreign debt was not even a billion dollars. This was immediately prior to the installation of the conjugal dictatorship aptly dubbed by Congressman Solarz as the kleptocracy. Now, the country is a basket case of Asia. It's sad, really sad!

Ever heard of NPA's and TNT's in the States?

79. *THE PEACEFUL WAY*

"Well, friend, do you and your wife still often fight?"

"We have not fought for five years now."

"We broke up!"

Not anymore.

"Good. What did you do?"

BALTIC & CO.
By Roni Santiago
O PARE, PANAY PA BA ANG AWAY NYO NI MISIS?
HINDI NA ...
...FIVE YEARS NA KAMING HINDI NAGAAWAY
GOOD, ANONG GINAWA NYO?
NAGHIWALAY!

a. Vocabulary:

pare	"pal, friend, co-father" (short for kumpare)
panay	"often, frequent, entirely" (synonym of puro)
ginawa	"did, made, fixed" (goal topic verb)
naghiwalay	"broke/split up" (actor topic verb)
nag-aaway	"fighting, arguing" (actor topic verb, root - away)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nag-aaway pa ba ang kumpare niya at kanyang Misis?
2. Dalawa o limang taon na silang hindi nag-aaway?
2. Bakit hindi na sila nag-aaway?

c. Grammar: Alternative expressions with pronouns:

1. **Ako** - set:

Ben and I	si Ben at ako/kami ni Ben
The teacher and I	ang guro at ako/kami ng guro
you and Ben	ikaw at si Ben/kayo ni Ben
you and the teacher	ikaw at ang guro/kayo ng guro
he/she and Ben	siya't si Ben/sila ni Ben
he/she and the teacher	siya't ang guro/sila ng guro

2. **Ko** - set:

(of) Ben and I/myself	ko at ni Ben/namin ni Ben
(of) the teachr and I/myself	ko at ng guro/namin ng guro

80. *ALWAYS A QUAKE VICTIM*

"Whew, that was a strong quake. I got dizzy, you see."

"I was dizzy, too."

"You, Tom, were you dizzy as well?"

"Nope."

"Because I have always been dizzy."

BALTIC & CO.
By Roni Santiago
WHEW, MALAKAS PIN ANG LINDOL NA YON, NAHILO AKO E
AKO RIN NAHILO
IKAW TOM NAHILO KA BA?
HINDI...
-DAHIL DATI NA'KONG HILO, HIC..HIC

a. Vocabulary:

lindol	"earthquake"
nahilo	"was dizzy" (state verb)
hilo	"dizzy" (final stressed stem adjective)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May lindol ba?
2. Malakas o mahina ang lindol?
3. Nahilo ba si Tom?
4. Bakit hindi nahilo si Tom?

c. Grammar: Alternative forms of demonstrative phrases:

itong lindol/ang lindol na ito	"this earthquake"
nitong lindol/ng lindol na ito	"this eartquake"
iyang lalaki/ang lalaking iyan	"that (near) man"
niyang lalaki/ng lalaking iyan	"that (near) man"
iyong sabon/ang sabong iyon	"that (far) soap"
noong sabon/ng sabong iyon	"that (far) soap"

of you and Ben's	mo't ni Ben/ninyo ni Ben
of you and the teacher's	mo't ng guro/ninyo ng guro
his/her and Ben's	niya't ni Ben/nila ni Ben
his/her and the teacher's	niya't ng guro/nila ng guro

3. **(sa) akin** - set:

me and Ben	(sa) akin at kay Ben/(sa) amin ni Ben
me and the teacher	(sa) akin at sa guro/(sa) amin ng guro
you and Ben	(sa) iyo't kay Ben/(sa) inyo ni Ben
you and the teacher	(sa) iyo't sa guro/(sa) inyo ng guro
him/her and Ben	(sa) kaniya't kay Ben/(sa) kanila ni Ben
him/her and the teacher	(sa) kaniya't sa guro/(sa) kanila ng guro

Note: The second alternative is more idiomatic.

d. Culture:

The problem of marriage break ups is not only as old as the institution of marriage itself but may also be considered as one of the irreversible side-effects of urbanization and industrialization. Thus, societies, old and new, have developed certain systems to handle such a problem. In most Western societies, the legal system is called divorce, whereas, in the Philippines, our laws provide for separation and annulment. Divorce and legal separation have basically the same features with the exception of the question on remarriage. Legal separation does not allow remarriage.

Being an agricultural society, marriage break ups in the Philippines are still comparatively not commonplace. And this is not adding the fact that being a family-oriented society, social pressure is still very strong to keep marriages intact - "in health and in sickness, in joy and in pain.... in kisses and in broken dishes?"

81. *WHEN EVERYBODY IS PRETTY*

"Tom is drunk again, isn't he, sir?

"He thinks Miss Tapia is pretty again, you see."

a. Vocabulary:

lasing	"drunk" (loves to sing?)
tingin	"sought, see, perception"
maganda ang tingin	"look pretty, beautiful to the eyes/perception"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakanta ba si Tom?
2. Lasing o hindi si Tom?
3. Anong nangyayari kung lasing si Tom?

82. *TOUGH LUCK*

"Miss, let's have a date."

"What are you, lucky? I don't even know you, in fact.

"Gush, we are just the same."

"I don't know you, either."

BALTIC & CO.
By Roni Santiago
MISS, DATE TAYO
ANO KA SINUSWERTE, HINDI NAMAN KITA KILALA, A?
ABA, PAREHO LANG PALA TAYO...
IKAW KIN HINDI KO KILALA!

a. Vocabulary:

sinusuwerte	"being lucky" (from suwerte "luck")
kilala	"know (a person)"
pareho	"same, identical, similar"
pala	"oh, so" (particle expressing surprise or amazement)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakain ba sila?
2. Magkakilala sila o hindi?
3. Ano ang expression sa strip?

c. Grammar: **kilala** as a pseudo verb like **alam**.

e.g.

Kilala ni Ben si Mary.	"Ben knows Mary."
Kilala namin sila.	"We know them."
Kilala ka nila.	"They know you."
Hindi kita kilala	"I don't know you."
Mas kilala mo siya.	"You know him/her better."
Kilalang -kilala niya tayo.	"He/she knows us very well."
Alam ko iyan.	"I know that."
Mas alam mo ito.	"You know this better."
Alam na alam ninyo iyon.	"You know that very well."

d. **Culture:**

sinusuwerte, a newly coined expression to signify condescension, ridicule or mockery, thus:

Ano ka, sinusuwerte?!	"What do you think of yourself, son of lady luck?!"

This expression may have originated from a TV commercial showing a lady admonishing her helper for sweeping in the evening and reminding her that it was bad luck. So gaily and dutifully, the latter swept back the dirt to where they came from.

83. *HOT FREEZER*

"Why does the fridge have only dried fish in it?"

"Gee, I don't know. It was fresh when I put it in there."

"Maybe it dried up due to the brownout!"

BALTIC & CO.
By Roni Santiago
BAKIT PURO TUYONG ISDA ANG LAMAN NITONG REF?
BAH, EWAN KO. SARIWA YAN NUNG ILAGAY KO DYAN
SIGURO NATUYO DAHIL SA BROWNOUT!

a. Vocabulary:

tuyo	"dry, dried (fish)"
isda	"fish"
sariwa	"fresh"
ilagay	"put" (goal topic verb)
siguro	"maybe"
natuyo	"dried up (state verb)
ewan (ko)	"I don't know" (fixed expression)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Karne ba ang laman ng ref?
2. Sariwa o tuyo ang inilagay na isda?
3. Bakit naging tuyo ang mga isda?

c. Grammar:

Puro and Panay can be used to mean "only". Puro, however can also mean "pure" or "purely".

d Culture:

Americans, in particular, generally need some time to get used to the smell and taste of dried fish (tuyong isda/isdang tuyo/tuyo). It is a common food item. Another, Americans hate wasting anything, and so do Filipinos. So, the former should be able to understand why the latter eats fish, squids, shrimps, etc. with their heads, eyes, tentacles, etc. on.

Dried fish does not need to be refrigerated while many urban housewives insist that they must have a refrigerator. Many have not been properly trained in its most economical use. Finally, the money for buying fresh fish, meats, dairy products, etc. may be going into installment payments on the refrigerator. This is another example of Function - Form cultural differences.

84. *WHO WEARS THE PANTS?*

"Tom, are you an earthquake victim, too?"

"Yeah, but it was the aftershocks."

"The wife beat him up because there was an earthquake and he still went out and had a 'goodtime'."

BALTIC & CO.
By Roni Santiago
TOM, BIKTIMA KA RIN BA NG EARTHQUAKE?
OO, KAYA LANG AF-TERSHOCK NA
GINULPI NG MISIS, KASI LUMINDOL NA NAG 'GOODTIME' PA

a. Vocabulary:

biktima	"victim"
ginulpi	"was beaten up" (goal topic verb)
lumindol	"there was an earthquake" (actor topic verb, root lindol "earthquake")

b. Grammar:

1. May lindol ba?
2. Biktima o hindi si Tom?
3. Anong nangyari kay Tom?

c. Culture:

Nothing can stop a Filipino from having a "good time". Filipinos will laugh and make fun of a blow out on a jeepney over loaded with passengers on a stiffling hot day.

85. *WHICH EAR?*

"Dyani, where's my pen?"

"There in your ear."

"Which ear, left or right?"

"What the?.. I'm in a hurry."

BALTIC & CO. **By Roni Santiago**

a. Vocabulary:

tenga/tainga	"ear"
nagmamadali	"is in a hurry" (actor topic verb)
alin	"which
kaliwa	"left"
kanan	"right
o	"or"
ano ba	an expression of importance

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Ball pen ba ang hinahanap?
2. Sa kanan o kaliwa ang ball pen?
3. Nasaan ang ball pen?

c. Grammar: Asking and answering alin.

e.g.

Bago pa iyan.	"That's still new."
Alin ang bago pa?	"Which is still new?"
Iyan ang bago pa.	"That is still new."
Nagmamadali ang matangkad.	"The tall one is in a hurry."
Alin ang nagmamadali?	"Which one is in a hurry."
Ang matangkad ang nagmamadali.	"The tall one is in a hurry."
Natuyo na raw iyong damit.	"It's said, that dress is already dry."
Aling damit daw ang natuyo na?	"Which dress is said to be dry already?"
Iyong damit daw ang natuyo na.	"It's said, that dress is already dry."
Ilagay mo ang isdang iyan dito.	"Put that fish here."
Aling isda ang ilalagay ko riyan?	"Which fish will I put there?"
Ang isdang iyan ang ilagay mo rito.	"That fish is what you will put here."

86. *AIDS (As If Doing Something)*

"Fatso is coming.
He must not see
me not working."

"Dyani, give me some
paper, hurry!"

a. Vocabulary:

dumarating	"coming/arriving" (actor topic verb, root dating)
bigyan	"give" (goal topic verb, root bigay)
papel	"paper, roll"
dali	"quick, hurry"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si payat ba ang dumarating?
2. Nagtatrabaho ba si Tom o hindi?
3. Ano ang ibinigay ni Dyani?
4. Bakit toilet paper ang ibinigay?

c. Grammar:

The personal name markers **SI, NI** or **KAY** may be used with other words (nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.) to indicate that the marked word is a personification of its referent.

e.g.

Lasing si lalaki kaya galit si babae.	"Man/Boy is drunk so woman/girlie is furious."
Nag-aaway si Taba at si Payat.	"Fatso and Skinny are fighting."
Si Ferdie raw si Malakas at si Meldy daw naman si Maganda.	"It's said Ferdie is Malakas and Meldy on the other hand is Beautiful."

87. *MAY ILAW*

"Brown-out! Light a candle, Pupung!"

"Yes, dad!"

"There's light now!! Blow out that candle!!"

a. Vocabulary:

magsindi	"light, kindle" (actor topic verb)
kandila	"candle"
ilaw	"light"
hipan	"blow out" (goal topic verb, root ihip "blow")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Brown-out ba?
2. May kandila o wala?
3. Nasaan ang kandila?

c. Culture:

Power blackouts in the States are referred to here as "brownouts".

88. *HATES HABITUAL TARDINESS*

"Tom, you're going home, and it's not even five?"

"You were late coming in, right?"

"So I don't want to be late going home."

"Correct."

BALTIC & CO.
8/1/80
By Roni Santiago
TOM, UUWI KA NA WALA PANG FIVE?
LATE KA NA NGANG PUMASOK A
CORRECT...
...KAYA AYOKO NG MA LATE PA SA PAG UWI!

a. Vocabulary:

uuwi	"will go home"
pumasok	"entered, reported for work/school"(actor topic verb)
pag-uwi	"going/coming home" (gerund verbal noun)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Uuwi na ba si Tom?
2. Alas singko na ba o hindi pa?
3. Bakit siya uuwi na?

c. Grammar:

PAG- verbal noun form of -um- actor topic verbs.

e.g.

Umuwi ang guro. ang pag-uwi ng guro	"The teacher went home." "the teacher's going home
Bumalik si Fred doon. ang pagbalik ni Fred doon	"Fred went back there." "Fred's return there"
Dumating sila, at sa pagdating nila umulan.	"They arrived, and at their arrival, it rained."

d. Culture:

Generally speaking Filipinos are not time-conscious in their value orientation. That is, time is not something that can make them have ulcer problems. But, they can be punctual (or be made to be punctual), too.

89. *SUMANI*

"What's your work now?" "I'm selling suman."

a. Vocabulary:

trabaho	"work, job"
nagtitinda	"selling, vending" (actor topic verb)
suman	"a kind of rice goody"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May trabaho ba siya ngayon?
2. Suman o langgunisa ang paninda niya?
3. Ano ang trabaho niya?

c. Culture:

Suman is a kind of goody made from sticky rice and coconut milk, and is wrapped in banana or coconut leaves. It comes in either of two flavors: salty or sweet.

90. *MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL!*

"I wonder why this mirror suddenly broke."

"Maybe you asked."

a. Vocabulary:

ay	"oops" (expression, interjection)
bigla	"sudden(ly), abrupt(ly)
nabasag	"broke, cracked" (state verb)
tinanong	"was asked"(goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nabasag ba ang salamin?
2. Bakit nabasag ang salamin?

91. *AGE MATTERS*

"How old are you?" "Well, er, my husband and I are the same." "How old is your husband?" "Well, er, thirty!"

a. Vocabulary:

taon	"year, age"
ha	"ah, well"
ilang taon	"how old, how many years? (expression)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Edad ba ang tinatanong?
2. Matanda ba siya sa husband niya?
3. Ilang taon ang husband niya ayun sa asawa?
4. Ilang taon talaga ang husband niya?

92. *BECAUSE OF BASKETBALL*

"I'm really going to leave this place. Hu, hu, huff"

"Your head!! I can not see!"

MY LITTLE PUPUNG
By Tonton Young
AALIS NA KO TALAGA RITO! HU, HU, HU!!
FROM RAINBOW TERRITORY... JAWORSKI THREE POINTS!
Tonton Young
ULO N'YO!! DI AKO MAKAKITA!

a. Vocabulary:

aalis	"will leave, go" (actor topic verb)
makakita	"can see" (actor topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masaya ba ang babae?
2. Aalis ba siya o hindi?
3. Umalis ba siya?
4. Bakit hindi siya umalis?

c. Culture:

Size and height are musts in basketball to be competitive in world contests. That is, Filipinos should be the last people to consider this sport event seriously. However, it is the number one sports of this country.

The popularity of this sport event is such that rarely does one find a backyard or sidestreet without a basketball court of some sort. Some fans forgo or cancel important dates, appointments, etc. just so they would not miss watching their favorite teams play. Some husbands even willingly risk the wife's rolling pin and tongue-lashing!

Basketball players enjoy movie star status, including the head swelling shrieks of female and gay fans.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

93. *METALLIC*

"Frankintin!" "Refuses to come (close)! Hold on..."

a. Vocabulary:

lumapit "come/go near" (actor topic verb, adjective malapit "near, close")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Saninlo ba ang bida?
2. Sino ang bida?
3. Bakit ayaw lumapit si Frankintin?

94. *IBA NA ANG MATANGKAD*

"The flood is already chest deep!"

"Only up to the knees!"

"Up to the chest!"

a. Vocabulary:

hanggang (sa)	"until, up to" (adjunct marker)
dibdib	"chest"
baha	"flood"
tuhod	"knee

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Baha ba o hindi?
2. Hanggang saan ang baha?
3. Bakit hanggang dibdib sa isa?

c. Grammar: **Hanggang** as adjunct marker

e.g.

Umulan hanggang (sa) Cubao.	"It rained up to Cubao."
Nag-aaway pa sila hanggang ngayon.	"They are still fighting until now."
May baha hanggang (sa) Sabado.	"There's flood until Saturday."
Matubig hanggang doon.	"It's watery up to that place."

95. *NOT A LOYALIST*

"In those days, the Asylum was in Mandaluyong."

"And nowadays?"

"It's in Hawaii!"

a. Vocabulary:

noong araw "in the past, in those days"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Sa Makati ba ang asylum?
2. Saan ang asylum noon?
3. Saan ang asylum ngayon?
4. Bakit sa Hawaii ang asylum ngayon?

c. Culture:

Mandaluyong is one of the municipalities in Metro-Manila. The first thing that one would call to mind when the place's name is mentioned is the big national mental hospital established there. So when people tell others that they live in Mandaluyong, they sometimes get this naughty question: "Where, inside or outside?"

96. *CENTAUR*

"Why are you holding a whip?"

"So that I'll run faster."

FRANKINTIN **By Mannie Villegas**

a. Vocabulary:

hawak	"hold, handle"
latigo	"whip"
takbo	"run"
bumilis	"run/go faster" (adjective, mabilis "fast, swift")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kandila o latigo ang hawak niya?
2. Para saan ang latigo?

c. Grammar:

Hawak and takbo here are used as nouns.

97. *FLY, NOT RUN*

"Will you also run if there's an election." "No." "I'll fly.."

a. Vocabulary:

kapag	"when" (connector)
eleksiyon	"election"
lilipad	"will fly" (actor topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Tatakbo ba siya kung may eleksiyon?
2. Anong gagawin niya, sa halip?

c. Grammar:

MAGKA-/MAGKAROON "Inadvertent Existence/Possession"

e.g.

Puwedeng magkatubig dito.	"It's possible to have water here."
Puwedeng magkaroon ng tubig dito.	"It's possible to have water here."
Magkakaroon si Fred ng asawa.	"Fred will come to have a wife."
Magkakaasawa si Fred.	"Fred will come to have a wife."
Nagkaroon kami ng ilaw kanina.	"We came to have electricity a while ago."
Nagkailaw kami kanina.	"We came to have electricity a while ago."
Nagkakaroon sila ng sakit dito.	"They get/are getting sick here."
Nagkakasakit sila rito.	"They get/are getting sick here."

d. Culture:

The Filipino English term, "flying voters", is widely used as though it has already formed part of Webster's lexicon. The term refers to fake or illegal voters, but originally it referred to long deceased people in whose names votes were cast by unscrupulous politicians. But no. Those politicians were not "flying candidates".

98. *LEND AND LOSE A FRIEND*

"Why is it that everytime Tom passes by Mr. Golem's desk, he runs?"

"Because he owes him. money.".

a. Vocabulary:

daraan	"will pass"
utang	"debt, owe"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Mr. Golem ba ang tumatakbo?
2. Sa bintana o sa desk si Tom dumadaan?
3. Bakit tumatakbo si Tom?

c. Culture:

Paying debts is frequently avoided. Not only paying debts but also returning borrowed items. There is something of a taboo against asking for something to be returned or paid. There is also an unspoken "state of limitations" after which you may as well forget about the item or money.

99. *UNCENSORED*

"Wow, look at Iza's body." "Yeah. For adults only." "Look, how about Miss Tapia's?" "For general patronage."

BALTIC & CO.
6/19/86
By Roni Santiag
WOW, TINGNAN MO ANG KATAWAN NI IZA
OO NGA FOR ADULTS ONLY
O ANG KAY NI MISS TAPIA?
FOR GENERAL PATRONAGE!

a. Vocabulary:

katawan	"body"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Iza ba ang nakita nina Tom?
2. Para saan ang katawan ni Iza?
3. Para saan ang katawan ni Miss Tapia?

c. Grammar: Possessive Phrases and Sentences

e.g.

diyaryo ni Bob	"Bob's newspaper"
Kay Bob ang diyaryo	"The newspaper is Bob's"
sapatos ng guro	"teacher's shoes"
Sa guro ang sapatos.	"The shoes belong to the teacher."
sampayan ko	"my clothesline"
aking sampayan	"my clothesline"
Akin/Sa akin ang sampayan.	"The clothesline is mine."
regalo nila	"their gift"
kanilang regalo	"their gift"
Kanila/Sa kanila ang regalo.	"The gift is theirs."

NOTE: Refer back to #15, 37 and 53.

d. Culture:

Men are the same in many respects the world over; they are not blind to beauty, but beauty can blind them.

100. *FORGET MANDALUYONG; SHE'S AN ILOCANA*

"You don't like your bottle."

"What a waste if it's thrown away."

"Your mommy is going senile."

BALTIC & CO.
7/26/86
By Roni Santiago
YOU DONT LIKE YOUR DEDE?
SAYANG PA ITO KUNG ITATAPON UNN.
NAGSE-SECOND CHILDHOOD NA ANG MOMMY MO

a. Vocabulary:

dede	"baby (milk) bottle, tit, breast"
sayang	"what a waste, too bad" (expression, interjection)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Soda ba ang hawak ng nanay?
2. Anong ginawa niya sa gatas?
3. Bakit niya ininom ang gatas?
4. Ano ang akala ng anak sa nanay?

c. Culture:

To Westernized Filipinos, breast exposure is a no-no. Thus, breast feeding is something that they can not easily accept. But, in reality, breast feeding is just as Filipino as any Filipino.

101. *BELLS?*

"I don't hear any ringing."

a. Vocabulary:

madidinig/nariringig	"hearing" (goal topic verb)
wrong	mali, problema
ringing	tunog

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Bingi ba ang nakasalamin?
2. Anong problema niya?
3. May nariringig din bang ringing yung isa?

102. *NOT BY WIFE, THANK GOODNESS*

"I was mugged."

"You should have reported to the police."

"I can't."

"Because it was a policeman who beat me up."

a. Vocabulary:

nagulpi	"beaten up, mugged" (goal topic verb)
pulis	"police, policeman
isinumbong	"was reported" (goal topic verb)
sana	"hope, wish, would rather (particle)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nagulpi ba siya?
2. Nagsumbong ba siya sa pulis o hindi?
3. Bakit hindi siya nagsumbong sa pulis?

c. Culture:

Culture of violence in rallies and demonstrations is universal.

104. *ANYWHERE?*

"Sir, I'll put this on your desk?" "Don't." "Where shall I put it?" "Anywhere, just not on my desk." "Dyan!!"

a. Vocabulary:

kahit	"any, even, although"
ilalagay	"will put, place" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kandila o bulaklak ang hawak ng janitor?
2. Saan niya hindi puwedeng ilagay ang bulaklak?
3. Saan niya inilagay ang bulaklak?

c. Grammar: kahit

e.g.

kahit sino	"anyone"	kahit bukas	"even tomorrow"
kahit alin	"whichever"	kahit ikaw	"even yourself"
kahit ano	"anything"	kahit mahirap	"although difficult"
kahit ilan	"any number	kahit kailan	"anytime"
kahit saan	"anywhere"	kahit kanino	"whomsoever"

d. Culture:

Wine or roses? For machos, wine.

105. POGI?

"Miss Tapia, from your perspective, don't I look handsome?"

"Hmm, yes."

a. Vocabulary:

di ba	"isn't it" (tag -question from hindi ba)
pogi	"handsome" (slang for guwapo "handsome")
tingin	"perspective"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom o si Miss Tapia ang nagtanong?
2. Anong ginawa ni Miss Tapia?
3. Anong sagot ni Miss Tapia?

c. Grammar: Tag - question, (hin)di ba.

e.g.

Matanda na siya, hindi ba?	"He/she is already old, isn't he/she?
Masarap ito, di ba?	"This is tasty, isn't it?"
Di ba, kailangan mo sila?	"You need them, don't you?"
Bumaha rito, di ba?	"It flooded here, didn't it?"
Alam na alam ninyo iyan, di ba?	"You know that very well, don't you?"

106. *SIMPLE LOGIC*

"It's 12:00 Bong

"I thought it was already past twelve."

"Because until 12:00 really. Then it has to come back to 1:00."

"It's only twelve o'clock."

"Can't go past...

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By Roni Santiago
ALAS DOSE NA, BONG
ALAS DOSE LANG?
KALA KO LAGPAS NA NG ALAS DOSE
DI PWEDENG LUMAGPAS...
... DAHIL HANGGANG ALAS DOSE LANG TALAGA, TAPOS BALIK ULIT SA ALA UNA

a. Vocabulary:

lagpas/lampas	"go past/beyond"
tapos	"then, afterwards" (connector, short for pagkatapos)
ulit	"again, repeat"

clock time:

ala una	one o'clock	alas siyete	seven o'clock
alas dos	two o'clock	alas otso	eight o'clock
alas tres	three o'clock	alas nuwebe	nine o'clock
alas kuwatro	four o'clock	alas diyes	ten o'clock
alas singko	five o'clock	alas onse	eleven o'clock
alas sais	six o'clock	alas dose	twelve o'clock

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Alas dose na ba?
2. Puwede bang lumagpas sa alas dose?
3. Bakit hindi puwede?

c. Grammar:

Asking and answering "What time?"

Anong oras na?	"What time is it?"
Alas otso na.	"It's already eight o'clock."
Anong oras na sa relo mo?	"What time is it in your watch?"
Alas diyes pa.	"It's still ten o'clock."
Anong oras noon?	"What time was it then?"
Alas sais yata.	"I think it was six o'clock."

107. *ANCIENT?*

"Tom, where's the province of Antique?"

"I don't know. Ask Miss Tapia."

"Because she's the antique one here."

a. Vocabulary:

bayan	"town, country"
itanong	"ask" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Iloilo ba ang tinatanong?
2. Anong bayan ang tinatanong?
3. Sino ang dapat tanungin?
4. Bakit si Miss Tapia ang tatanungin?

108. *NAKUI*

"My mother."

"Oh, I just remembered that I have to talk to someone."

"Who?"

"Mr. Baltic!"

a. Vocabulary:

naku	"my mother/gosh" (interjection from ina ko "my mother")
naalaala	"remembered" (goal topic verb)
kausapin	"talk to" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Pusa ba ang nakita?
2. Ano ang nakitang hayop?
3. Sino ang naalaala niyang kausapin?
4. Bakit niya naalaala si Mr. Baltic?

c. Culture:

In many cultures, names of animals are associated with people with no derogatory or negative connotations. Here, one has to guard against it.

109. *HE HAS A PRICE.*

"Look, here's fifty."

"Miss Tapia, I'll also kiss you, but give me two hundred!"

a. Vocabulary:

kiss	"halik" "humalik" (actor topic verb) "halikan/hagkan" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Iza ba ang hinalikan?
2. Magkano ang ibinigay ni Miss Tapia sa bata?
3. Magkano ang hinihingi ni Dyani kay Miss Tapia?

c. Culture:

A child's visit to the godmother/father, especially at Christmas time, means a gift - cash or otherwise - in return for the kiss or mano po greeting.

110. *SHE JUST VISITS HOSPITALS*

"Dyani, I know that girl. She's a hospitality girl."

"Er, Miss.."..

"What hospital do you work in?"

"Dead."

a. Vocabulary:

hospitality girl	euphemism for prostitute
nagtatrabaho	"works, working" (actor topic verb)
patay	"dead, kill" (may be use as an interjection "I blew it")
este	"er, I mean"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kilala ba ni Tom ang babae?
2. Ano ang trabaho ng babae?
3. Ano ang itinanong ni Dyani?

111. *BEER*

"Tom, the design of this is perfect for you!"

"Wow, beer."

"Sorry, it's not the real beer!"

a. Vocabulary:

tama	"right"
mali	"wrong"

Note: tamang tama and beer na beer are intensive forms. (See # 77.)

b. Culture:

A word from our sponsor - "Beer na beer is San Miguel beer!"

In the present beer war between San Miguel and Asia Brewery, the latter calls its beer - "Beer na Beer" as if it is the real one. Asia Brewery copied the classic SM beer bottle, except for shaving off a couple of MM around the neck and shaved a peso + off the SM product price. SM filed a legal suit and lost. It is now in a Court of Appeals. Loyalty to ones drink is as firm as that to a basketball team.

112. *WHEN THE CAT IS AWAY*

"Good morning. Is your boss in?"

"Friend, what do you see? Am I working?"

"No.."

"Well, then, the the boss is out."

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By Roni Santiago
GOOD MORNING, IS YOUR BOSS IN?
PARE, ANONG TINGIN MO, NAGTATRABAHO BA AKO?
HINDI
O E DI, THE BOSS IS OUT!

a. Vocabulary:

di	"so, then" (connector)
in	pumasok (colloquial)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom ba ang tinanong ng bisita?
2. Nagtatrabaho si Tom o hindi?
3. Anong tanong ng bisita?
4. Anong sagot ni Tom?

c. Culture:

The certainty of agreements, with corresponding schedules may be binding only during the time you are with your project partner (co-worker, supervisor, etc.) It's a comment about responsibility.

113. *BE SPARING*

"Umm, your perfume smells good!"

"Take it easy with the smelling."

"This perfume is expensive."

a. Vocabulary:

ang bango	"how fragrant" (from mabango "fragrant")
dahan-dahan	"slowly, easy on, take it easy"
pag-amoy	"smelling, sniffing" (gerund form)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Mabango ba si Miss Tapia?
2. Mahal o mura ang perfume niya?
3. Dahil mahal ang perfume niya, anong dapat gawin ni Dyani?

c. Grammar:

See #19 (intensive adjectives) and #88 (gerund nouns).

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114. *WITCH?*

"Bebs, what's the title of what you are watching?"

"The mother-in-law."

"What's that, a horror story?"

a. Vocabulary:

pinapanood	"being watched" (goal topic verb, root panuod)
parent-in-law	"biyenan"
child-in-law	"manugang"
title	"pamagat"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakain ba si Bebs?
2. Anong ginagawa ni Bebs?
3. Anong pamagat ng pinanunood nila?
4. Anong klaseng istorya iyon?

115. *UNDERPAID?*

"What, are you out of money again?"

"Gosh, I've just given you my pay envelop!"

"An empty pay envelop!"

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By Roni Santiag
ANO, WALA KA NA NAMANG PERA?
ABA KABIBIGAY KO LANG SA IYO NG PAY ENVELOP KO A?
PAY ENVELOP NA WALANG LAMAN?

a. Vocabulary:

pera	"money"
kabibigay	"just given" (recently completed action verb form)
aba	"gosh" (a fixed expression)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May pera pa ba ang asawa ni Tom?
2. Kabibigay ba ni Tom ng pay envelop o hindi?
3. Anong klaseng pay envelop ang ibinigay ni Tom?

c. Grammar:

KA- + reduplication...**LANG-** Recently completed action.

e.g.

Kaaalis lang ng biyenan ko.	"My parent-in-law has just left."
Kararating ko lang.	"I have just arrived."
Kabibili lang ni Paul ng sapatos.	"Paul has just bought shoes."
Kalilinis mo lang ba nito?	"Have you just cleaned this?"
Kalalagay lang nila ng ilaw na iyan diyan.	"They have just put that light there."
Katatanong ko lang kay Rudy.	"I have just asked Rudy."
Katatawag lang namin sa kaniya.	"We have just called him (up)."

116. *BIR TUNE*

"Umm. Lalara. Everything I have is yours."

"Mr. Golem, who sang the song I sang?"

"I think, someone from B.I.R."

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UMM♪ LALALAAA♪ EVERYTHING I HAVE IS YOURS...♪
MR GOLEM, SINO PA NGA ANG KUMANTA NUNG KINANTA KO?
By Roni Santiago
PALAGAY KO TAGA BIR!

a. Vocabulary:

palagay	"opinion, supposition"
B.I.R.	Bureau of Internal Revenue like the I.R.S.
palagay ko	"in my opinion" (fixed expression)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Kumakain ba si Miss Tapia?
2. Si Dyani o si Mr. Golem ang nakarinig sa kanya?
3. Anong pamagat ng kanta ni Miss Tapia?
4. Sino pa ang kakanta ng ganoong kanta?

c. Grammar: Asking and answering tagasaan

e.g.

Tagasaan sila?	"Where are they from?"
Taga-Texas sila.	"They are from Texas/Texans."
Tagasaan si Luz?	"Where is Luz from?"
Tagarito siya.	"She is from this place."
Tagasaan ang pulis na iyan?	"Where is that policeman from?"
Taga-Maynila siya.	"He is from Manila."
Tagasaan ang mga gurong iyon?	"Where are those teachers from."
Taga-Ateneo sila.	"They are Ateneans."

NOTE: **TAGA-** indicates "origin, where from" and the topic is always a person or a personalized object.

d. Culture:

"Taxes are as sure as death." Only tax payers say this; not B.I.R.

117. *EXAMS!*

"Dyani, your physical examination is scheduled for today."

"Exam? Mother, I can't .."

"Because I have not yet reviewed."

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By Roni Santiago
DYANI, NGAYON ANG SCHEDULE NG PHYSICAL EXAMINATION MO
EXAM? NAKU HINDI HO PWEDE...
KASI, HINDI PA HO AKO NAGRE REVIEW

a. Comprehension Questions:

1. Schedule ba ni Dyaning magpaphysical exam?
2. Puwede ba siya o hindi?
3. Bakit hindi siya puwede?

b. Culture:

Filipinos pride themselves in speaking English, but it is their own variety.

118. *GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY*

"Iza, you know, we're in gold."

"Tom, why?"

"Not sure."

a. Vocabulary:

ewan ko	"I don't know" (a fixed expression)
naka-gold	"in a wealthy state"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masaya ba si Miss Tapia?
2. Bakit siya masaya?
3. Bakit masaya rin si Tom?

119. *NOT FOR DISPLAY*

"Tom, what if I wear something like that?"

"Good. You'll be of some help to the public."

"How?"

"With the difficulties nowadays...

...they need to laugh."

TOM, MAGSUOT KAYA AKO NG GANYAN?
GOOD! MAKAKATULONG KA PA SA PUBLIKO
PAANO?
SA HIRAP NG BUHAY NGAYON...
KAILANGAN NILANG MATAWA!

a. Vocabulary:

magsuot	"wear, put on" (actor topic verb)
makakatulong	"will be able to help" (actor topic verb)
publiko	"public"
paano	"how"
hirap	"difficulty, hardship"
buhay	"life"
matawa	"laugh" (state verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Baboy ba ang nakita ng asawa ni Tom?
2. Gusto niya o hindi ang nakita niya?
3. Paano siya makakatulong sa publiko kung magsuot siya ng ganoon?

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120. *HORROR STORY*

"We'll have a Halloween party at school tomorrow morning!"

"Halloween Party, morning? Why not in the evening?"

"We're afraid, you see."

a. Vocabulary:

takot	"scared, afraid" (final stressed stem adjective, takot "fear")
gabi	"night, evening"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May Christmas Party ba sa iskul?
2. Umaga o gabi ang party?
3. Bakit sa umaga ang party?

c. Culture:

Trick or treat. The terms are: pangangaluluwa/mangaluluwa.

e.g.

Dapat sa gabi ang pangangaluluwa.	"Trick or treat should be at night."
Mangaluluwa tayo mamayang gabi.	"Let's trick or treat tonight."

121. *ULCER?*

"Yes, sir..Yes, sir.. Yes, sir."

"Ouch, my stomach hurts again."

"Because, all you keep saying is 'yes sir' so you got an ulcer."

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By Roni Santiago
YES SIR,..
YES SIR--
YES SIR
ARUUY, SUMASAKIT NA NAMAN ANG TIYAN KO
KASI, YES SIR KAYO NG YES SIR KAYA KAYO NAGKA ULSIR

a. Vocabulary:

aruy/aray	"ouch"
tiyan	"stomach"

b. Comprehension Quesitons:

1. Babae ba ang kausap niya sa telepono?
2. Tiyan o ulo niya ang sumasakit?
3. Bakit siya nagkaganoon?

c. Grammar: NAGKA- 'inadvertent possession", see #97.

122. *LITERALLY OBEDIENT - ECONOMICAL*

"Dyani is really being economical."

"Yes, indeed, he's following the government's belt tightening program."

a. Vocabulary:

sinusunod	"being followed/obeyed" (goal topic verb)
gobiyerno	"government"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom ba ang nagtitipid?
2. Ano ang sinusunod ni Dyani?
3. Paano niya sinusunod ang programa ng gobyerno?

123. *NOSE LIFT?*

"What I like in a man is
a pointed nose."

a. Vocabulary:

matangos	"pointed (nose)"
ilong	"nose"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Matangos ang ilong ba ang gusto niya sa lalaki?
2. Nagpatangos ng ilong o hindi ang lalaki?
3. Paano niya ginawa iyon?

c. Culture:

Filipinos generally prefer to be fair-skinned and to have a high pointed nose. However, this should not be taken to be manifestation of the feeling of racial inferiority. Instead, it is rooted in the universal feeling that "the grass is greener on the other side of the fence."

124. *WANTED BY AN IMF AGENT*

"Somebody was looking for you here a while ago."

"Who?"

"I don't know. He didn't say his name.

"So I just said you still did have any money (to pay with)."

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By Roni Santiago
MAY NAGHAHANAP SAIYO DITO KANINA
SINO?
EWAN KO. HINDI SINABI ANG PANGALAN
KAYA SABI KO NA LANG WALA KA PANG PETANG PAMBAYAD.

a. Vocabulary:

naghahanap	"looking for"
pambayad	"for payment"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. May naghahanap ba kay Miss Tapia?
2. Sino ang naghahanap kay Tom?
3. Ano ang sinabi ni Miss Tapia sa taong naghahanap kay Tom?

c. Grammar: **PAM-** of pambayad is a variant of **PANG-** (see #11)

Another variant is **PAN-**

e.g.

panghugas	"for washing"
pambabae	"for ladies"
pantulog na damit	"sleeping clothes"

PAM- occurs before p/b, PAN- before t, d, s, r, or l and PANG- occurs elsewhere.

c. Culture:

Ordinarily, the only persons of importance that would look for Tom are collectors. It's a cute put down as Tom is always poking fun at his spinster office mate.

125. *WAR FORECASTING*

"In your opinion, will the war in the gulf go on?"

"That's hard to answer."

"What's needed there is an in-depth analysis... Wait. I'll study it."

"Continue...Not.... Continue...not....."

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By Roni Santiago
PALAGAY MO KAYA MATULOY ANG GIYERA SA GULF?
MAHIRAP MASAGOT YAN
KAILANGAN DYAN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS, TEKA PAGAARALAN KO..
TULOY... HINDI...
TULOY... HINDI..

a. Vocabulary:

matuloy	"go on, materialize, continue, proceed" (state verb)
giyera	"war"
mahirap	"hard, difficult, poor"
masagot	"can be answerd" (goal topic verb)
pag-aaralan	"be studied" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Madali bang sagutin ang tanong?
2. Ano ang kailangan para masagot ang tanong?
3. Ano ang ginawa ni Tom?

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126. *STYLISH WEAR*

"You're going to work. You are still drunk, arent' you?"

"I'm not drunk. I'm fit to work."

"That's why... He forgot to put his pants on."

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By Roni Santiago
PAPASOK KA, DI BA LASING KA PA?
HINDI AKO LASING KAYA KONG PUMASOK
KAYA PALA... NAKALIMUTAN NA MAG SUOT NG PANTS.

a. Vocabulary:

kaya pala	"so, that 's the reason why" (fixed expression)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Lasing ba si Tom?
2. Papasok ba o hindi si Tom?
3. Anong nakalimutan niya?

127. *SLEEPY HEADS*

"Still snoring. Hey, Dyani, wake up!"

"One can't work because the snoring is so loud!"

"I can't sleep!"

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By Roni Santiago
NAGHIHILIK PA HOY DYANI GUMISING KA
HINDI KA MAKAPAG-TRABAHO, SA LAKAS NG PAGHIHILIK?
HINDI AKO MAKATULOG!

a. Vocabulary:

naghihilik	"snoring"
gumising	"wake up"
makapagtrabaho	"able to work"
lakas	"strength" (adjective, malakas "strong, loud")
paghihilik	"snoring" (gerund verbal noun)
makatulog	"able to sleep"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Natutulog ba si Dyani?
2. Nakakatulog ba si Tom?
3. Bakit hindi makatulog si Tom?

c. Grammar:

Voluntary (deliberate or intentional) versus involuntary (ability or accidental) actor topic verbs

e.g.

1. **-UM-/MA-** versus **MAKA-**:

Dapat silang matulog.	"They ought to sleep."
Dapat silang makatulog.	"They ought to be able to sleep."
Kailangan kong bumalik.	"I need to return."
Kailangan kong makabalik.	"I need to be able to return."
Mauuna sila sa atin.	"They will go ahead of us."
Makakauna sila sa atin.	"They will be able to go ahead of us."

Natulog kami.	"We slept."
Nakatulog kami.	"We fell asleep/were able to sleep."
Hindi ka umalis.	"You did not leave."
Hindi ka makaalis.	"You were unable to leave."
Tumutulong si Ed sa akin.	"Ed helps me/is helping me."
Nakakatulong si Ed sa akin.	"Ed is able to help me."

2. **MAG-** versus **MAKAPAG-**:

Dapat tayong magtipid.	"We ought to economize."
Dapat tayong makapagtipid.	"We ought to be able to economize."
Hindi siya magbabayad sa iyo.	"He won't pay you."
Hindi siya makakapagbayad sa iyo.	"He won't be able to pay you."
Nag-aral ka ba?	"Did you study?"
Nakapag-aral ka ba?	"Were you able to study?"
Naglilinis siya ng bahay.	"He cleans/is cleaning the house."
Nakakapaglinis siya ng bahay.	"He's able to do house cleaning."

128. *SCUD VICTIM*

"The missiles being used in the gulf war are serious."

"Yes, indeed. They really reach very far."

"They even reached here. Look at what hit me."

"Measles!"

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By Roni Santiago
MATITINDI ANG MGA MISSILES NA GINAGAMIT SA GULF WAR
OO NGA HO, ANG LALAYO NG MGA INAABOT E
HANGGANG DITO NGA UMABOT, TINGNAN NYO ANG TAMA SA AKIN
EEEK MEASLES!

a. Vocabulary:

matindi	"grave", serious, intense"
inaabot	"being/is reached" (goal topic verb)
ang layo	"how far" (intensive form of adjective malayo "far")
tama	"hit"
measles	"tigdas"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Matindi ba ang missiles sa gulf war?
2. Malayo ba o hindi ang inaabot?
3. Bakit?

c. Grammar: Pluralizing adjectives

Adjectives may be pluralized as follows:

1. **MA-** adjectives. By reduplicating the first syllable of the root or stem.

Maganda si Elsa.	"Elsa is pretty."
Magaganda/Maganda sina Elsa.	"Elsa and others are pretty."
Matangkad ang lalaki.	"The boy is tall."
Matatangkad/Matangkad ang mga lalaki.	"The boys are tall."

Malakas siya.	"He/She is strong."
Malalakas/Malakas sila.	"They are strong."

2. **MA-** less adjectives. By adding mga.

Bago ang relo	"The watch is new."
(Mga) bago ang mga relo.	"The watches are new."
Pagod ako.	"I'm tired."
(Mga) pagod kami.	"We are tired."

129. *SADDAM'S DOUBLE*

"Why is it that everytime Miss Tapia sees me, she seems irritated?"

"Because she said that she remembered something."

"Who?"

"Saddam."

a. Vocabulary:

tuwi(ng)	"every, each"
tipo	"as if, like, type"
naiinis	"is irritated (state verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Si Tom ba ang naiinis?
2. Sino ang naaalaala ni Miss Tapia kapag nakikita niya si Tom?
3. Bakit?

130. *TOKWA, JOE!*

"Do you know that tofu is made from beans?"

"Day, there's a customer! An American!"

"What's you like, Joe? Pork'n beans?"

a. Vocabulary:

tokwa	"tofu (bean curd)
Amerikano/a	"American"

b. Comprehension Quesitons:

1. Gawa ba sa beans ang tokwa?
2. Amerikano o Pilipino ang kostumer?
3. Ano ang inilalok sa Amerikano?

131. *SUKI*

"Our regular customer, the doctor, is coming. He might eat here again at our 'lugaw' stand."

"Hold on."

"There's still something in there."

"Doc! Eat!"

a. Vocabulary:

suki "regular customer"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Doktor ba ang suki nila?
2. Kumain ba ang doktor?
3. Bakit hindi siya kumain?

c. Culture:

Suki refers to the business relation or bond established between the customer or client and the source of the goods and services through regular business dealings. Both persons address each other by this name, and such a relation signify the tacit agreement that business transactions need not go through the hassles of haggling.

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132. *THE COOK, NOT THE COOKING*

"Well, does it taste good?"

"No, ma'am."

"Hmp. Your taste is not clear."

"It says here in the magazine, that recipe is delicious."

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By Roni Santiago
O MASARAP BA ?
HINDI. HO
HMP, ANG LABO NAMAN NG PANGLASA MO ?
SABI DITO SA MAGAZINE, MASARAP ANG RECIPE NA YAN

a. Vocabulary:

ang labo	"how unclear" (intensive form of malabo "unclear, hazy, blurred")
panglasa/panlasa	"taste (organ)"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Masarap ba ang soup?
2. Malabo o hindi ang panlasa niya?
3. Ano ang sabi sa magazine tungkol sa recipe?

133. *ERRATIC APPETITE*

"How fast Dyani eats pandesal!"

"He's really speeding up before he loses his appetite."

a. Vocabulary:

appetite	"gana"
mawalan	"lose" (state verb from wala "lose")

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Pizza ba ang kinakain ni Dyani?
2. Mabilis o hindi siya kumakain ng pandesal?
3. Bakit siya mabilis kumakain ng pandesal?

134. *RISK WITH HERBAL MEDICINE*

"Mr. Golem, what's that you are eating?

"Garlic, sir."

"So that I'll lose my high blood pressure."

"Not only will you lose your high blood...."

"... but your job as well."

BALTIC & CO.
By Roni Santiago
MR GOLEM, ANO YANG KINAKAIN MO
BAWANG HO, SIR
PARA MAWALA HO ANG HIGH BLOOD KO
HINDI LANG HIGH BLOOD ANG MAWAWALA SA'YO
... KUNDI PATI TRABAHO MO'

a. Vocabulary:

bawang	"garlic"
kundi	"but also, if not" (linker from kung hindi)
pati	"also, including"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nanunood ba si Mr. Golem?
2. Ano ang kinakain niya?
3. Bakit siya kumakain ng bawang?

c. Culture:

Herbal medicine says that garlic is a kind of a 'wonder cure'. It can prevent and cure such physical maladies as colds, hypertension, etc. but others will complain about the odor.

135. *PASSOVER BREAD*

"This thing you are using for a paperweight is okey. It's hard and also heavy. What is it?"

"Biscuit. Made by my mother-in-law."

BALTIC & CO
By Roni Santiago
OKEY ITONG GINAGAMIT MONG PAPERWEIGHT, MATIGAS SAKA MABIGAT ANO ITO?
BISCUIT, GAWA NG BIYENAN KO!

a. Vocabulary:

matigas	"hard"
mabigat	"heavy"
saka	"and also" (connector from at saka)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Okey ba ang ginagamit nilang paper weight?
2. Matigas o malambot ito?
3. Ano ang paper weight nila?
4. Sino ang gumawa nito?

136. *SORRY MISS --MOTHER-IN-LAW COOKING*

"Bong, what side dish do you want later?"

"Want, pork adobo."

"Well, all right, buy some at 'turo-turo' before you come home."

BALTIC & CO.
By Roni Santiago
BONG, ANO ANG GUSTO MONG ULAM MAMAYA?
GUSTO, ADOBONG BABOY
O SIGE BUMILI KA SA TURO TURO BAGO KA UMUWI

a. Vocabulary:

ulam	"side dish, dish eaten with rice"
turo-turo	"an eatery where you point out your order (from turo "point, teach")
sige	"all right, go ahead"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Baboy o isda ang gusto ni Boy na ulam?
2. Saan siya bibili ng adobong baboy?

c. Culture:

Turo-turo is common in the provinces. In here, dishes that were pre-cooked are displayed on a table or cabinet with glass panels that customers point to when ordering food. Prices of food in turo-turo restaurants are usually lower compared to restaurants with menus.

137. *PANIS*

"Saninlo, please smell this and see if it's spoiled."

"It's spoiled."

a. Vocabulary:

amuyin	"be smelled/sniffed" (goal topic verb)
panis	"spoiled cooked food" (final stress stem adjective)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Panis ba o hindi ang pagkain?
2. Sino ang pinaamoy ng pagkain?
3. Sino ang nagpaamoy ng pagkain?

138. *TOO HOT*

"My soup's too hot."

"Can you cool it off?"

"Wait, I'll blow on it."

a. Vocabulary:

sobra	"excessive, too much, extra, excess"
palamigin	"be made to cool off" (goal topic verb)
hihipan	"will be blown on" (goal topic verb)

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Mainit ba ang kinakain ni Tom?
2. Soup o pandesal ang kinakain niya?
3. Paano ito pinalamig?
4. Sino ang nagpalamig?

c. Culture:

Ideally, here, food is eaten hot.

139. *DENTAL CARE, AND MORE*

"You said, you were going to see your dentist."

"Yes."

"Well, who was the girl you were with at the movies?"

"That was my dentist."

a. Vocabulary:

magkikita	"will see each other/meet"
kasama	"companion"
sine	"movie"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Magkikita ba si Tom at ng dentist niya?
2. May kasama o wala si Tom sa sine?
3. Sino ang kasama ni Tom sa sine?

c. Culture:

Palusot (root, lusot "pass through") is a significant mechanism in the Filipino psychology.

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140. *PRINCELY HOIST*

"How nice my dream was last night!!!"

"We ran into a flood on the way."

"You carried me, you see."

"What's nice about that?!"

a. Vocabulary:

panaginip	"dream"
baha	"flood"
daan	"way, road, path, pass"
binuhat	"was lifted/hoisted up" (goal topic verb)
inabot	"caught, as in a flood"

b. Comprehension Questions:

1. Nanaginip ba ang babae?
2. Maganda o hindi ang panaginip niya?
3. Bakit maganda ang panaginip niya?